

# Herlands Charges Cop Linked to Nazis

## FBI Gets Data On Activity of James Drew

By Harry Raymond  
Charges that James I. Drew, police officer, was actively linked with persons engaged in anti-war, pro-Nazi and anti-Semitic activities have been submitted to the Federal Department of Justice by New York City's Commissioner of Investigation William B. Herlands, it was learned yesterday.

Drew, whitewashed last week at a Police Department trial by Deputy Commissioner Michael A. Lyons and returned to duty as a cop on the force, is still in hot water. Commissioner Herlands has demanded that Attorney General Francis Biddle take action against the fascist cop. But to date no action has been taken.

### SERIOUS CHARGES

Herlands, in a communication to the Department of Justice, charged that Patrolman Drew:

1. Associated with Ernest F. Elmhurst, alias Fleischkopf, Nazi agent; Thomas J. Quinlan, alias Tom Ford, alias Vincent J. McManus, alias Julius Hummel, Jr., convicted draft evader, and Thomas Thornton, Army deserter.

2. Associated with Joseph E. McWilliams, rabble rouser anti-Semitic. Herlands advised the Department of Justice that Patrolman Drew contributed funds to at least four anti-American organizations which, according to Federal indictment, were engaged in "seditious activity."

### DONATED FUNDS

Drew, Herlands charges, contributed or subscribed to seven fascist publications. The Herlands document, now in the hands of the Department of Justice, offers evidence that Drew, now on active duty in the New York Police Department, donated funds in the defense of Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, Charles B. Hudson and Ralph Townsend after they were indicted by a Federal grand jury, charged with sedition.

The Herlands report—result of a long and searching investigation—states that Drew possessed and distributed reading material "designed to bring into contempt and ridicule various ranking public officials, to impair confidence in our government and armed forces, and stir up religious disunity among our citizens."

Among the charges leveled against Patrolman Drew is one that he had

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## Rogge Confirms Getting Drew Data

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, July 22.—O. John Rogge, special assistant to the Attorney General, in charge of prosecuting the 35 persons indicted and charged with conspiracy to interfere with the morale of the armed forces, said today that he had received evidence in the case of Patrolman James I. Drew of New York, confirming an earlier public statement of New York City Commissioner of Investigation William B. Herlands that information on the policeman had been sent to the Department of Justice.

Rogge said: "Certain material was submitted some time during the summer. I don't like to comment on this case until it goes into court. Until a Grand Jury has returned an indictment, I don't want to say anything."

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# Key Position on Orel Front Captured; Yanks Over-Running Western Sicily

## Here's Text of Charges Against Pro-Fascist Cop

The Daily Worker today makes public for the first time, the official text of charges filed with the Department of Justice against Patrolman James I. Drew by New York City Commissioner of Investigation William B. Herlands. Drew was cleared at a Police Department trial. So far Attorney General Francis Biddle has failed to take action against the cop.

Here is a summary of the charges against Drew set forth in Commissioner Herlands' own words:

"1. Said patrolman did associate with persons who were engaged in un-American and anti-war activities and who were pro-Nazi and anti-Semitic, as follows:

"a. Associating with Ernest F. Elmhurst, alias Fleischkopf, who was publicly accused of being a Nazi agent and under active investigation at that time by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This association occurring and continuing in 1941, 1942, and subsequent thereto.

"b. Associating with one Thomas J. Quinlan,

alias Tom Ford, alias Vincent J. McManus, alias Julius Hummel, Jr., a draft evader at that time, and who was subsequently convicted of draft evasion and sentenced to three years in prison. This association occurring and continuing in 1941, 1942, and subsequent thereto.

"c. Associating with one John Thornton, alias Jack Dacey, a criminal with a long record, including a conviction for having deserted from the United States Army, and for which he was sentenced in 1927 to one year in prison. This association occurring and continuing in 1942 and subsequent thereto.

"d. Associating with one Joseph E. McWilliams who was arrested in this city four times and convicted three times for disorderly conduct (making rabble-rousing anti-Semitic speeches in public streets and places). This association occurring and continuing during the year 1942.

"2. Said patrolman did, subsequent to June 23, 1940, commit the following acts:

"a. Did contribute financially to at least four organizations while such organizations were, ac-

cording to a Federal indictment, engaged in seditious activities.

"b. Did contribute or subscribe to at least seven publications that were, according to a Federal indictment, instrumentalities of a seditious plot.

"c. Did contribute to the defense funds of at least three persons (Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, alias Reverend Frank Woodruff Johnson; Charles B. Hudson, also known as Reverend Frank Woodruff Johnson; and one Ralph Townsend) after they had been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, charged with criminal sedition, and were awaiting trial.

"d. Did have improper dealings with one Eugene N. Sanctuary, after he had been named as a defendant in a criminal sedition case and while he was still under indictment and awaiting trial.

"3. Said patrolman did, in 1942 and subsequent thereto, type, distribute and have in his possession copies of reading material designed to bring into contempt and ridicule various ranking public officials, to impair confidence in our Government

and armed forces, and stir up religious disunity among our citizens.

"4. Said patrolman did, in 1942 and subsequent thereto, engage in acts demonstrating his prejudice against a particular group of citizens because of their religion, by actively participating in efforts to have pamphlets, leaflets, and other similar material printed for the purpose of spreading such racial prejudice.

"5. Said patrolman, on the following dates: April 19, 1943; April 23, 1943; April 24, 1943; April 25, 1943, and May 4, 1943, did attempt to and actually did obstruct an official inquiry conducted by the Department of Investigation, by testifying falsely and evasively and by failing to make a full and open disclosure of facts within his knowledge, he being a member of the Police Department of the City of New York.

"6. Said patrolman did fail and neglect to inform his Commanding Officer, or any other Police authority, that the aforementioned persons and organizations with whom he was associating were violating the laws of the United States of America."

## Murray, Green Tell FDR OPA Stalls on Roll-Backs

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The combined Labor Victory Committee, met with President Roosevelt in a prolonged session today and made it clear that organized labor considers that certain administrators are not only failing to accomplish its program of roll-backs, but have "decided not to" carry it out. Asked later if they named names, CIO Pres. Philip Murray said: "Yes, OPA, and Phillips Brown in particular."

In a joint prepared statement which they released to the press later, the AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods committee reviewed the President's fighting message which accompanied his veto of the Commodity Credit Corp. bill, July 2, in which the President said that rolling back prices through subsidies was necessary to carry out the mandate of Congress in the stabilization act.

Pointing out that Congress acceded to the President's proposals and left no restrictions on roll-backs, the statement continued:

"On July 15, Price Administrator Phillips Brown publicly stated that he has no present plan to subsidize a roll-back of food prices beyond that which you had authorized in May of this year. This limited program falls far short of the objectives so clearly stated in your message of July 2, and the greater part of this limited program was already in effect and operating on that date."

"We are unable to find any steps being taken at the present time to carry out your objectives," the statement went on. "If your administrators have decided not to carry out in full the program which you proposed and which the Congress permits, it will, of course, be impossible for organized labor to continue in its support of the wage and price stabilization program as now formulated."

Only through prompt execution of the promised roll-back of food prices will confidence be restored "in the plain people of America" that inflation can and will be defeated, the joint statement said. "Contrary to the charge of your opponents that only trivial savings will result from the program you propose, these savings according to our calculations can be substantial," it concluded.

AFL Pres. William Green told reporters who questioned them on emerging from the lengthy interview with the president that labor was in complete agreement, when Murray mentioned the name of Brown, Green interrupted in his eagerness to add: "We are agreed that Mr. Brown has failed and is failing and unless he does more to

trenches is visible. There too lie prostrate German bodies and guns mutilated by direct hits. About three miles from the main line we passed an anti-tank pit, and soon the just-liberated village of Setukha loomed into view. Not a trace is left of the several inhabited points on the way to Setukha.

SHOT ON SPOT

One after another groups of prisoners go by, conveyed past crippled German tanks and six-barrel mortars. The enemy has fortified his positions here, as shown by the deep blindages dug right under the buildings.

On the outskirts of Setukha is a German graveyard. Corpses lie in a deep trench. The Germans had no time to bury them. Iron crosses are visible on some of the uniforms.

The inhabitants of Setukha had been put into trenches and hastily buried. Seven yards away a second line of

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## 200 Union Heads Hit Dubinsky-ALP Disruption

The text of the trade union officials' statement appears on page 3.

Calling for the elimination from the leadership of the American Labor Party of those elements who are "disrupters of unity, creators of chaos and fomenters of strikes and disorders in our midst," more than 200 leading trade unionists yesterday issued a statement pledging their support to the Marcantonio-Connolly Committee in the primary election to be held August 10th.

Among those who signed the statement are: Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union and the Greater New York Industrial Union Council; James McLeish, president, District Council 4, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America; Lewis Merrill, president, United Office and Professional Workers of America; Michael J. Quill, president, Transport Workers Union of America; Martin Cody, Hotel Workers, Local 6, AFL, and Francis McConney, president, Local 144 Building Service International Union, AFL.

Stating that their first task is "to help make the ALP a powerful, united instrument dedicated to the winning of the war," the signers declared that they could not support the policies of "those who have tied their fortunes to the treasonable tail of John L. Lewis' kite."

DUBINSKY-LEWIS TIEUP

The statement charged that David Dubinsky, "the real power in the state leadership of the party," on record in support of Lewis' and went on to state that the "Dubinsky policy of support for Lewis has

(Continued on Page 6)

## 17 Towns Fall in Big Yank Advances

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, July 22 (UP).—Hard-hitting American troops swarmed onto the western tip of Sicily today, overrunning town after town and capturing thousands of Italians in an over-all gain of 36 miles in as many hours. The enemy's organized remnants are fleeing to their last defense line around Mt. Etna.

Seventeen new towns, including Castelvetro with its big air base and the port of Sciacca, have been captured. Allied headquarters announced, 13 of them by the Americans. A U. S. spearhead was reported within 25 miles of the Sicily north coast and the metropolis of Palermo, the island's capital.

The battle for Sicily had reached a crisis and the battle for Italy itself seemed to begin. Allied warships, covered by absolute Allied aerial mastery, were steaming boldly through the two-mile Messina Straits and had hurled their broadsides against the arsenal city of Crotone on the arch of the Italian

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## Martinique Hails Returning Negroes

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, July 21 (Delayed) (UP).—Twelve hundred French Negroes who fled to the Dominican Republic to escape the regime of Admiral Georges Robert, former Vichy High Commissioner of Martinique, returned today and were welcomed as heroes, by cheering thousands.

In the welcoming throng were civilians, Army personnel and officials of the French Committee of National Liberation, which took over control of Martinique from Robert.

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## Soviets Clear Entire Outer Defense Zone

LONDON, July 22 (UP).—

Russian shock troops stormed into the outer defenses of Orel today and cleared an entire fortified area north of the city on the tenth day of a grand scale offensive which, a Russian special communique announced, had already cost the Germans 50,000 men killed, 6,000 captured and enormous numbers of tanks, guns and planes.

As the Red Army, led by the intrepid Guards Regiments, started a yard by yard advance through the thick concrete fortifications north-east and east of Orel, other units captured the great German stronghold of Bolkhov 35 miles north of the city and thereby broke open the entire northern rim of the salient as they had previously smashed the northeast corner at Mtsensk.

Thousands of German troops were sent reeling back on Orel, which threatened to become a death trap for up to 250,000 Germans and behind them came thousands of jubilant Russians pouring down the main highway from Bolkhov on Orel.

BLAST ESCAPE AVENUE

Massed Russian guns and planes were pouring shells and bombs on every main avenue of escape from Orel city when the Russian special communique, recorded from the Moscow radio, announced the capture of Bolkhov.

The communique said that in fighting today the Russians had made gains of three and three-quarter miles around the rim of the Orel salient and that they advanced from three to five and three-quarter miles around Belgorod to the south, where they had broken through the main enemy fortification line.

The special communique reported only fighting of local importance on the Donets and Minus Rivers, at the lower end of their 450-mile offensive line, but Moscow dispatches said that the Russians had widened and deepened great bridgeheads on the enemy-held sides of the river, at opposite sides of the Donets Basin.

A broadcast of the German official news agency, DNE, recorded here, asserted that the Russians had attacked with trip-hammer force on the Leningrad front at dawn Thursday in an attempt at a break-through there.

This would mean that the Red Armies, in an amazing demonstration of the power and resources of the Soviet Union were on the offensive.

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## Nazis Now Have Only 35 Divisions in France; Are Wide Open for 2nd Front

By M. Galaktionov

(Reprinted from "War and the Workingclass")

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, July 22.—A war on two or several fronts has always been regarded by the German strategists as the greatest danger. For Germany's adversaries a simultaneous offensive from different directions was the surest way to victory.

For ages the aggressive policy of Prussia created enemies on all frontiers who quite naturally strove to unite into a coalition. Proceeding from this key principle, German strategy tried to avert simultaneous war against several adversaries.

Stalin repeatedly stressed—in his speeches of Nov. 6, 1941 and Nov. 6, 1942 in particular—the exceptional significance of a second front in Europe for a quick and final victory over Germany.

He pointed out that in 1941 and

the summer of 1942 the Germans succeeded in gaining temporary successes due to the absence of a second front in Europe.

At present, according to the data of the Red Army, it is confronted on the Soviet-German Front with 235 to 240 enemy divisions. This number of divisions greatly exceeds the number of troops which the Germans and their allies were able to muster on the eastern front during the First World War. This is explained by the fact that there was a second front in Europe at that time.

The valiant resistance of the Red Army, its victories, and the fact that it tied down the enemy's main forces gave the Allies time to develop their armed forces and organize the mass production of war equipment.

In the course of the war the cor-

relation of forces has changed in favor of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition. The Allied offensive in Africa ended in the complete defeat of the Germano-Italian troops. Our Allies created quite favorable prerequisites for the opening of a second front in Europe.

Significant also in this respect are the Allied air raids, testifying to the tremendous preponderance of the coalition's air strength. Allied naval communications are in full mastery of the Atlantic, Mediterranean and in the north.

The defeats on the Soviet-German Front resulted in the deepest demoralization of the Italian, Hungarian, and Rumanian vanguards of Hitler. The defeat in Africa and the Allied landing operations in Sicily have still further shaken the position of Fascist Italy. Such are the very favorable conditions cre-

ated for speedy and final victory over Fascist Germany.

But having favorable conditions is not enough. They must be taken advantage of in good time. To take advantage of the conditions for the decisive defeat of Germany is to launch a joint onslaught against her from different directions.

Glaktionov goes on to emphasize that in France, Belgium and Holland there are at present a mere 35 German divisions, a good half of them with limited fighting capacity, and stresses the decisive importance of a second front in Europe for taking advantage of the conditions for victory in the strategic situation created in Europe.

"The enemy is still strong," he concludes, "but his weakness consists in that an offensive from west and east would force him to scatter his forces."

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## Breakthrough At Orel

By a Veteran Commander

THE Soviet circular vise tightening around Orel has suddenly grown a sharp prong which thrust from captured Mtsensk to within nine or ten miles of the fortress city. At the same time, the Soviet "pivot of maneuver" east of Orel has pushed to about the same distance from the city. It is interesting to note that a large number of dug-in German tanks have been captured in that sector. This may be due to two factors: either the Germans dig in their tanks because they have too little room for maneuver left, or their tanks are immobilized because of lack of fuel (which would be caused by the interruption of their communications west of Orel). Be this as it may—the sign is a healthy one from our viewpoint, and an unhealthy one from the enemy viewpoint.

It is quite clear that Field Marshal von Kluge is throwing everything he has left of the ill-starred expedition against Kursk (from the north) into that same sector south of Orel. Here he is trying desperately to hold open the corridor of supply (or escape) running westward from Orel.

The size of the remaining Orel bulge is now approximately equal to the size of the area of encirclement of the Germans before Stalingrad at the time when Generals Rokossovsky and Yeremenko effected their first junction on November 24, 1942, effecting the encirclement of von Paulus's army group.

Then the Stalingrad "nipple" was bitten off and soon after that two great Soviet drives began far away from the "nipple," on both flanks of the southern wing of the front, i.e., at Voronezh and at Mtsensk.

It is entirely possible that the general pattern might be repeated now. After the Orel "nipple" has been bitten off, drives may start from Velikiye Luki and from the Donetz (the latter may already have started). Just as the winter pincers were aimed at the Donetz, such summer pincers might be aimed at Kiev or Gomel.

OPERATIONS in Sicily are proceeding very swiftly, except for the Catania sector, where Montgomery is held up. It is entirely possible, as we suggested yesterday, that Canadian and U.S. forces might attempt to turn Mt. Etna from the north, taking the defenders of the Etna position in reverse and into an eventual pair of pincers (between themselves and the Eighth British Army). As far as the western part of Sicily is concerned, there seems little to worry about, its defenders having but one desire—to race through to Messina as quickly as possible through the fast narrowing gap between General Patton's divisions and the north coast.

At this writing the report has come through that Patton's left column has captured the airport of Castelvetrano, only some 20 miles from the western tip of the island and 50 miles west of Agrigento, captured the day before yesterday. It is clear that there is practically no enemy resistance here.

Nothing of real importance happened on the other fronts.

## 17 Towns Fall in Big Yank Advances

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Boot. (In Washington, U. S. Under-Secretary of War Robert Patterson said the Americans had broken into the outskirts of Marsala and that capitulation of the port on the extreme western end of Sicily was imminent. The enemy may be bringing in reinforcements across the Messina Straits as General Dwight D. Eisenhower reported yesterday. Patterson said, but the Straits also are likely being utilized as an avenue of escape to Italy.)

(The Algiers Radio said the Americans had won heights dominating the north Sicily coast and that the Axis appeared to have abandoned Palermo and Trapani to the invasion armies.)

### CATANIA BATTLE RAGING

While a critical battle still raged for pivotal Catania and the Canadians met fairly stiff resistance just inland, the Americans were completing a vast wheeling movement to seal off the rest of Sicily.

In a week, they had thrust 50 miles westward along the coast from Agrigento. In the last 36 hours they had clocked off 36-mile advances to the west and north against Italians, so anxious to surrender that they were shooting their German officers, front reports said.

At Castelvetrano, where airfield installations were found intact, the Americans' advance had carried to within 20 miles of Marsala. Their other conquests, in addition to Sciacca, were:

Menz, nine miles northwest of Sciacca; Calabellotta, 19 miles north of Sciacca; Santa Caterina, 13 miles west of Enna; Missomeli, 18 miles northwest of Calabellotta; Camporotondo, five miles south of Missomeli; Pietraperzia, five miles southeast of Calabellotta; Marianopol, six miles northwest of Santa Caterina; Ribera, 18 miles northwest of Agrigento; Bivona, 20 miles north of Agrigento; Castel Termini, 15 miles northeast of Agrigento, and San Stefano Quisquina, three miles east of Bivona.

### CANADIANS TAKE TOWNS

The slower Canadian advance on the left wing of the British Eighth Army had resulted in the capture of Rammacca, 22 miles southwest of Catania; Mino, eight miles south

of Rammacca; Palagonia, five miles southeast of Rammacca, and Mari-bella, six miles southeast of Piazza Armerina.

The lightning American drive promised to result soon in the capture of the great harbors of Palermo, Marsala and Trapani, which would leave Messina and Catania the only ports in Axis hands.

With the disintegration of resistance in central and western Sicily, the enemy's last fighting unit, built around a core of some 60,000 German veterans, were left cornered on the northeast promontory in a position portentously like that of the Afrika Korps on Cap Bon in Tunisia.

The Germans were now confined in an area 15 to 50 miles wide and 85 to 100 miles long, anchored at Catania on the south and buttressed by Mt. Etna and its chain of lesser volcanoes and ridges at the base of the northeast peninsula.

British warships, steaming into the narrow Messina Straits, were reported to have made the passage without interference from shore batteries on either the Italian or Sicilian side although these guns normally should range the waters thoroughly.

The bombardment of Crotone was carried out in the early hours Wednesday, official reports said, and the shelling started many large fires in chemical works at the port, which is one of Italy's strongest military bases.

## 2,200 Dutch Executed By Hitlerites

LONDON, July 22 (UP).—Some 2,200 Dutchmen were executed by the Germans from the time of the invasion to the end of February, 1943, the official Dutch News Agency, Aneta, reported today, quoting Vrij Nederland, Dutch underground newspaper.

This total has been increased considerably since then, however, the report added, adding that 100 were killed in the first week of May alone.

# British Establish Tie With Yugoslav Partisans

## 'Michigan Slav' Tank



Christened "Michigan Slav," a 30-ton General Sherman tank was presented to the Army on Slav Day Invasion rally on July 18 in Keyworth Stadium, Hamtramck, Mich. Left to right: Sen. Stanley Nowak, Mrs. Yadviga Hanaisian, Col. George W. Vaughn, who received the tank; Olga Yalich, christening the tank; Guadalcanal war hero Corp. John Yalich; Dr. W. T. Osowski, president Michigan Slav Congress; Edmund Polne, chairman Polish Panel; and George Pirinsky, executive secretary of the Michigan Slav Congress.

## Canadian Union Ask Tie to Anglo-Soviet Labor Body

TORONTO, July 22 (ALN).—A resolution calling upon the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada (ATLC) to affiliate with the Anglo-Soviet trade union committee will be proposed at the 59th ATLC convention by the Toronto local of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers.

The resolution calls upon the convention to "declare itself fully in favor of the utmost unity of the trade union movement in Canada and in the international field, and in order to contribute to the strengthening of the war effort to make application for affiliation to the Anglo-Soviet trade union committee."

The resolution further proposes that the ATLC "recommend to all its affiliates that they consider ways and means to bring about greater contact and unity with the respective trade unions of their industries and crafts in Britain and the USSR."

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## Eyewitness Account of Orel Front

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a hard time under the German yoke. The Hitlerites shot ten-year-old Petya Fedorov for keeping a photograph of his father, a Red Army lieutenant.

Under threat of shooting the Germans forbade the peasants to live in their homes. Forty-seven families were evicted to a collective farm pigsty.

After 5 P. M. no one was allowed to appear in the street. Two peasants who violated the curfew were shot on the spot.

Beyond the village we climbed a small elevation where we could clearly see the Soviet infantrymen closing in on German tommygunners lying in a gully. Slightly further Soviet tanks were moving forward with frequent fire. A German self-propelled gun appeared from behind a mound. A direct hit from an antitank gun disabled it. The infantrymen are finishing off the enemy crew.

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## Free Anti-Fascists, Chileans Ask Ramirez

SANTIAGO, July 22.—Chilean labor and Popular Front parties have called on President Pedro Ramirez of Argentina to release the labor and anti-fascist leaders imprisoned by his government.

In a statement issued this week, the national executive council of the Confederation of

Chilean Workers (CTCH) said: "Taking cognizance of the events that shook the political and social institutions of our sister republic of the Argentine, we consider it our duty to express complete solidarity with Argentine workers who have been unjustly arrested, persecuted and demand that the Argentine government release all workers and anti-fascist political prisoners."

Meanwhile protests are mounting over the confinement in the dreaded Rio Gallegos penitentiary of Victorio Codovilla, Italian anti-fascist living in the Argentine, and his threatened deportation to Italy.

Referring to the deportation order, the CTCH said: "If Victorio Codovilla is deported to fascist Italy by the Argentine government, the entire Latin American labor movement will consider the move as an insult to the Argentine tradition of liberty and a provocation against democratic America, leader of the death fight against fascism."

The National Federation of Miners addressed the following letter to Chilean President, Juan Antonio Rios: "The National Labor Center, representing 70,000 miners working in the interests of continental solidarity, demands that President Rios intervene to prevent Codovilla's being handed over to fascist Italy. Chilean miners, as well as all the workers of our country, are ready to lead a vigorous campaign in defense of this popular leader."

The resolution was signed by parliamentary deputy Jose Diaz Irujo, Miners Federation general secretary, and Francisco Devia Yanez, treasurer.

Thousands of workers at a meeting in Coronel wired President Rios: "We respectfully ask your excellency to intervene with the Argentine government to prevent the delivery of Codovilla to Mussolini's fascist government. Codovilla represents American unity and the fight against fascism."

Bernardo Ibanez, Socialist deputy and general secretary of the CTCH, Guillermo Labarca, president of the Radical Party, and of Chile's Alianza Democratica, Senator Carlos Contreras Labarca, general secretary of the Communist Party, and deputy Reinaldo Nunez, general secretary of the Metal Workers Union, have jointly called on President Rios to intervene in favor of Codovilla and Luis Carlos Prestes, Brazilian anti-fascist.

"We as democrats hate this persecution. We cannot but condemn such a measure," Ibanez said.

The battle of the Orel salient had become one of the most desperate of the war.

Chileans Give To Aid Allies

SANTIAGO, July 22 (ALN).—Alejandro Havas, treasurer of the Union para la Victoria (Union for Victory), this week announced the collection of 500,000 pesos to aid the democracies.

"Of this amount," Havas said, "80 per cent or 400,000 pesos were contributed by Chilean workers and peasants who are among the poorest people of our country."

German - American anti-Nazi leaders yesterday cabled their support and congratulations to the Free Germany Movement, founded on July 12 and 13 in Moscow.

The cabled statement was signed by Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld, former Minister of Justice in Prussia, and Rudolph Kohler, editor of the German American.

The text follows: "In behalf of the German American anti-Nazi monthly, 'The German American' we welcome the formation of a Free Germany movement in the Soviet Union.

"In this act we see the growing desire of the German people to liberate themselves from Hitler dictatorship and to create once again a free and civilized Germany which will afford the German people an opportunity of a peaceful and cultured existence and friendly collaboration with all other peoples of the world.

"We hope that the day is near when Germany will forever be freed from the pestilence of the Nazi regime.

"We, German Americans, who support the war against Hitler Germany with all our force, long for the hour when we can extend a brotherly hand to a Germany freed from Hitler and German imperialism."

## Chetniks Admitted Linked to Nazis

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

An important development in British—and perhaps American—policy toward Yugoslavia took place yesterday when it was announced in Cairo that the British government has established military liaison with the Yugoslav Peoples' Liberation Army, known as the Yugoslav partisans.

This is the first time that Great Britain has officially recognized the Yugoslav partisans. In the statement from the General Allied Headquarters in Cairo, it is acknowledged that the partisans are carrying on a vigorous resistance to the Axis having just defeated some ten divisions in southern Yugoslavia while capturing the important towns of Kladanj and Vlasenica in central Bosnia.

Not only have the partisans as such been recognized as a military force in Yugoslavia, but their commander-in-chief, Tito, was indicated by name in the Cairo announcement.

At the same time, British officials still maintain that General Mihailovich, head of the so-called "Chetniks" is fighting, and continues to fight the Axis.

Some stories, notably by Cyrus Sulzberger in the N. Y. Times make it appear that the British are endeavoring to "conciliate" what are considered "two factions" in Yugoslavia—the Mihailovich Chetniks and the Yugoslav partisans.

### OPEN TO DOUBT

In the Cairo story, Mihailovich is alleged to have denounced some of his lower officers who admittedly did business with the Axis High Command.

There are supposed to be two "Chetnik" forces, according to this version, the good ones led by Mihailovich and the traitors led by unnamed Quislings.

Whether this is true is open to great doubt. There is equally very little doubt that Mihailovich is actually continuing his policy of working with the Axis. Only recently the communiques of the radio "Free Yugoslavia" mention partisan fighting against the Axis plus Mihailovich forces.

In an authoritative review of the Yugoslav situation by the Yugoslav writer, Velimir Vlahovitch, in the Soviet periodical "War and the Working Class," (see tomorrow's Daily Worker), Mihailovich is mentioned as a traitor, collaborating with the forces of the Italian and German occupation, and the puppet figure, General Milan Neditch.

Those who have been following the Yugoslav situation know that Mihailovich made anti-British broadcasts earlier in the year, much to the chagrin of the British Foreign Office and the Office of War Information.

The recent reorganization of the Yugoslav government-in-exile was in part the outcome of British embarrassment with the Mihailovich crowd in London.

But the new step in recognizing the military role of the Partisans is of great significance, even if British policy has not yet fully, or officially dropped the Mihailovich legend which they themselves helped to build up.

### NEED PARTISAN SUPPORT

It is a recognition of the main forces who have been doing the main fighting. It is a recognition of the fact that any Allied operations in the Balkans, or even the development of the Italian offensive, will need the support of the Partisan armies. These are actually in control of wide areas of central Bosnia, and along the main communications from Slovenia and Croatia clear through the Serbian hills toward Greece.

This new development is also bound to have repercussions in the United States. Already the Office of War Information, through Elmer Davis, was compelled on June 14 to lash out at the pro-fascist activities of the Serbian National Defense Council headed by the shadow character, Ruth Mitchell.

The Serb National Defense is Mihailovich's chief backer in this country, as Ruth Mitchell makes clear in a scurrilous article in the July American Mercury.

Elmer Davis accused the Serb National Defense of carrying on anti-Croatian and pro-Axis activities through its Pittsburgh newspaper, the American Srbobran.

This was the first indication that American policy was swinging away from the Mihailovich legend and beginning to deal with Yugoslav realities, which the Yugoslav-American population in its vast majority already understands. A further clarification of American policy is now on the order of the day.

16,000 Homeless In Bucharest

ISTANBUL, July 22 (IGN).—The distant economic situation in Rumania is leading to want, and poverty is becoming widespread in the country. The newspaper Forunka Vremil writes that the number of homeless people in Bucharest today exceeds 16,000, and that their number is even bigger in the provinces.

## 2 Important 'Times' Editorials on War

By Joseph Starobin

The New York Times is one of the country's really national newspapers. What it says, and how it says it, has an influence far beyond New York, and in fact, beyond our own shores. Yesterday's editorial page is a case in point.

There were two editorials, the first on Sicily, the second on Russia. If the important step forward which these editorials represent for the clarification of American public opinion on very crucial questions is consistently developed, then something new has happened: An important contribution to winning the war.

In the piece on Sicily, the Times concludes that "our aim should be to re-create the national spirit so that the [Italian] people themselves and not their deliverers will throw off the incubus of fascism . . . for only by helping people to help themselves can we win the battle of Europe."

What is indicated here is a conception of the people of Europe liberating themselves, determining their own paths, their own social structures. The heart of this thought is embodied in article 4 of the Anglo-Soviet treaty, over which the Times was so worried back in May.

The reality of this conception is already to be found in the French Committee of National Liberation, in the Yugoslav Constituent Assembly and its partisan armies, in the Czechoslovak government and other liberating forces in Europe. The Times has often thrown dust in America's eyes about the real meaning of these new forms of liberation action in Europe. If yesterday's editorial takes the dust out of its own eyes, that is something to cheer about.

LOGIC OF HISTORY

And then the editorial on Russia. The Times finds that "our future as well as Russia's" is involved in the present offensive on Orel. It continues further to argue against those who have often said "that Russia came into the war only be-

cause she was attacked and had no other choice."

Says the Times: "This does not fall in with the logic of history. She was bound to come in because her people would not accept Nazi rule. This refusal was a positive act, and it was an act which at once linked Russia's fate with ours."

In other words, the Times concludes, "This is more and more evidently a single war, in which results on one sector of the world front affect the situation in all other sectors. And by the same token, the coming peace if it is to endure must be a single peace."

### POWERFUL IDEAS

Yes, indeed. Powerful and significant ideas, and significant that the Times affirms them so clearly and so well. Russia is our natural ally, not accidental ally. This is a vital point on which there has been so much confusion and calumny.

And the war is a single, indivisible war—as American anti-fascists have been insisting. It is, moreover, a war that can be won to the degree that we get in and fight loyally and wholeheartedly together with our Allies. And the same goes for the peace.

It would be ungracious to over-emphasize that the Times has not always heeded to this line, and has, in fact, frequently argued the direct opposite.

Perhaps it would not be ungracious, however, for the Times to recognize that those forces in our national life who have fought for this conception of the war, and this conception of our relations with Russia, were acting in the best interests of the country's cause.

## DeGaulle-Giraud Give Lie to Disunity Boys

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

General Charles De Gaulle and General Henri Giraud, co-presidents of the French Committee of National Liberation, were in the news again yesterday.

De Gaulle was interviewed in Algiers on the subject of his future political aims. Giraud was feted in London, prior to his departure for Algiers.

The Fighting French leader has some important things to say about France's future, especially important for the United States where anonymous articles, inspired by some elements in Washington, have sought to defame him as a "Moscow agent," "dictatorially minded," "imperialist" and "Bonapartist."

"The French people," said De Gaulle in an exclusive interview with Drew Middleton of the N. Y. Times, "are violently opposed to fascism, dictatorship or any idea of personal power. If they cheer my name it is because I have been associated with resistance to the Germans, and as such am a symbol of the France that fights on."

De Gaulle declared that his movement was non-political in the sense that political views are subordinated freely in the effort to free France from the Germans.

After the war, political differences may again arise, among the Frenchmen of various views who are now united, he said, but even then, men will have been changed by their experiences in the war.

De Gaulle declared that post-war France would want three things: First, a return to democracy.

Second, treatment as the great power that France always was, and will remain.

Third, economic, social, and political renovation.

The French are not fighting he said to return to the abuses of 1939 and will want limitations on "big business."

The super-smart Yaf men in the State Department must be biting their mustered fingers at these days. For if the Giraud visit has proven anything, it has proven that De Gaulle is the leader of French resistance, and the statesman of the Liberation Committee.

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business coalitions" and a "wider distribution of the national wealth" as well as freedom for international trade.

In London meanwhile, Giraud had some things to say.

In addition to conferences with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and with Churchill in which the problem of recognizing the French Committee of National Liberation was discussed, Giraud reviewed French soldiers in front of the former headquarters of the De Gaulle organization, and was feted by De Gaulle's commissioner in London.

HAILS FIGHTING FRENCH

In a radio broadcast to France, he hailed the Fighting French "as the heroic vanguard of the army of liberation rallied by General De Gaulle and as a band of patriots who have given the French people reason for confidence."

This tribute to De Gaulle, coming from Giraud, proves once again that French unity has been greatly advanced. The real issues in North Africa are no longer between De Gaulle and Giraud, but between French victory and the intervention of reactionary Allied officials.

At the same time, Giraud repeated some of the confused things he said in Canada. For example, he again praised the morale of the German armies, declaring that it would not crack because of certain "social satisfactions" which Hitlerism had allegedly given the German people. In Ottawa last week, Giraud also expressed variations on this same theme.

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# Lyons' Book Feature of Detroit Fascist Meeting

## Gerald L. K. Smith Offers 'Bargain Rates' On 'Wonderful Book' by Anti-Sovieteer

By Tom Dombrowski  
(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, July 22.—Gerald L. K. Smith, Number 1 fascist demagogue in Detroit, introduced a novelty at his rally, Tuesday, July 20, at the Macabees Building Auditorium. In addition to the usual fanfare and the same old clichés which characterize every meeting, he offered a bargain to his listeners.

Everyone who offered five dollars or more would get absolutely free, that "wonderful book, 'The Red Decade' written by Eugene Lyons." This offer came after the audience had sneered and jeered at every mention of the word "Jew" and boomed every mention of Communism and socialism fervently. However, Gerald L. K. Smith suffered no qualms of conscience as he peddled the poison written by a Jewish "Socialist."

["The Daily Worker made public on Tuesday the fact that Eugene Lyons, whose book is being spread by Gerald L. K. Smith, has been designated by the Dubinsky-Rose clique in control of the American Labor Party as delegate to its Judicial Convention as well as member of its county committee.]

During his long harangue, Smith charged the Communist Party with the diabolical plot to incite "ignorant Negroes" to kill him and placed full responsibility upon the "Reds" for the riots. The subject of his speech was, "The Reds Tried to Kill Me June 21." In hysterical tones he announced that a complete report of the part played by the Communists was turned over to the proper authorities in Washington and that the "sensational story" would be published in the July issue of the "Cross and Flag."

He attacked the proposed visit of Vice-President Wallace, calling him a "screwball" and a "Communist bootlicker" and demanding that he stay out of Detroit.

He announced that the America First Party would circulate petitions to get on the Michigan ballot, and if Willkie and Roosevelt were nominated for presidency, he would call a national convention to nominate his own candidate. He offered Reynolds, Nye or Wheeler as candidates who would get his support.

He predicted that Charles Coughlin would some day break his silence and announced that the next issue of the "Cross and Flag" would carry a full page eulogy of Coughlin, suitable for framing.

He spent most of the time denouncing Claude Williams of the People's Institute of Applied Religion, who had exposed his activities in an article entitled "Hell-Brewers of Detroit" which appeared in a recent issue of the "Protestant."

### DIES' STOOGE HARANGUES

In an attempt to build up the meeting, Smith had sent out announcements stating that Communism would be exposed by a "former intimate of Earl Browder" and the "head of the Young Communist League," Kenneth Goff, Dies Committee stooge.

In a stupid and dull repetition of all the Dies canards with heavy emphasis on free love and immorality, Goff attacked the New Deal and charged the United States Government with the responsibility for the death of his brother reported to have died of malnutrition in a Japanese internment camp. He charged that the government was more interested in sending planes to Russia than in feeding its soldiers interned in Japan.

He also accused the government of failing in its responsibilities to the boys who fought in Bataan by leaving them to their fate.

Goff also reiterated Smith's statements that the Communists were responsible for the anti-Negro riots by encouraging hatred of the white by the Negro and urging intimacy and familiarity between Negro and white. He referred twice to Jews in his speech, which became a cue for hisses and insulting remarks.

**LINK TO SEDITIONISTS**

The close link between the fascist Smith America First Party and the other sedition organizations in America under Federal indictment is obvious by the profuseness of the literature distributed after the rally. The special defense, number of "America Speaks," edited by William Kullgren, one of the 28 charged with sedition by the Washington Grand Jury, was distributed free. It was entirely devoted to the defense of all 28 indicted and all the organizations and publications pronounced as seditious. Among the publications listed as seditious is Smith's "Cross and Flag."

The Detroit Chapter of "American Mothers," also named in the indictment passed out leaflets entitled: "Don't stab our boys in the back" opposing any international cooperation under the guise of an attack on the "Union Now" movement.

Also distributed free was the former "American Vindicator," published by Senator Reynolds, now known as the "National Record," which among other vicious articles, included an attack on Mrs. Roosevelt, charging her with the anti-Negro riots and the speech by Congressman Rankin breathing hate to the Negro people and encouraging attacks on them.

But the place of honor was reserved to the "Red Decade," which was sold after the meeting together with the "Cross and Flag."

Another item distributed was the reprint of the speech by Jeannette Rankin on Dec. 8, 1942, the burden of which was to blame the government for forcing Japan to defend

himself. Rep. Rankin was the only Congressman to vote against the declaration of war against Japan.

In addition, other materials were passed out surreptitiously to certain picked people.

Before the meeting had closed, Smith announced that he was planning to get Congressman Clare Hoffman to be the guest speaker at the next rally. The audience cheered this announcement. During the meeting, Smith called for a show of hands of Catholics, Presbyterians, Baptists and Lutherans. The largest group was composed of Catholics bearing out the fact that he had taken the Coughlin supporters to his bosom. He expressed pleasure that there were so many Baptists from Frank Norris' church where the Klan elements are strong.

## Lyons Squirms Trying to Explain Fascist Support

"The thing is very annoying."

These are the words that Eugene Lyons, anti-Soviet propagandist himself uses to describe the action of the fascist demagogue, Gerald L. K. Smith, in becoming the leading distributor for Lyons' book, "The Red Decade."

Lyons blurts out this confession in a letter to the Friends of Democracy, of which Rex Stout of the Writers' War Board is president, calling attention to Smith's activity in peddling "The Red Decade" among his native fascist followers.

Lyons' letter, addressed to Miss Anne Simmons of the Friends of Democracy, explained Smith's enthusiasm for his book by asserting that "it's the old story of the devil quoting Scripture, which certainly is no fault of the Scripture."

Recent activities of "the devil" are not matters of public record, but it is known that the Nazis, who are suppressing the Scripture, had the most laudatory things to say about Lyons' "Red Decade" over the Axis shortwave when it appeared two years ago.

Writing to the Daily Worker, Miss Simmons enclosed a letter from Lyons to the Friends of Democracy as well as one from him to his publisher, Miss Simmons explained that she was sending them on to the Daily Worker because "I believe these two (letters) state his position very clearly."

In his letter to the Friends of Democracy, Lyons, assuming an air of injured innocence, wrote: "I don't know what we can do, if anything, to stop these people from selling my book. I have written a letter to the publisher (The Bobbs-Merrill Co., of Indianapolis), a copy of which I am enclosing, presenting the problem."

Lyons, of course, fails to take note of the fact that his own political "philosophy" dovetails so neatly into that of Gerald L. K. Smith that Smith himself can recognize only a comrade-in-arms.

## 200 Unionists Blast Dubinsky-ALP Policy

Unification of the American Labor Party on a solid win-the-war program requires support to the Marcantonio-Connelly Committee in the primary elections Aug. 10, 100 New York unionists, AFL and CIO, declare in a joint statement issued yesterday. Here is their statement:

We, the undersigned, officials of trade unions, herewith declare our intention to concentrate all of our efforts in the winning of the war. To successfully accomplish our share of the tremendous task of defeating the Axis abroad and the appeasers at home, we must eliminate all disrupters of unity, creators of chaos and fomenters of strikes and disorders in our midst.

The labor movement in the key state of New York has an opportunity such as it never had before to make its weight felt in the national picture. The American Labor Party in this state is in a position to swing the state—and we know that whoever carries New York in 1944 will carry the country.

Therefore, our first task is to help make the American Labor Party a powerful, united instrument dedicated to the winning of the war and the defeat of the foe at home and abroad.

To do this, we cannot support those who have tied their fortunes to the treasonable tail of John L. Lewis' kite. We cannot support anyone who condones the Lewis strike policies and what he has done to the nation and to the labor movement. Mr. David Dubinsky, the real power in the state leadership of the ALP, is on record in support of John L. Lewis. The Dubinsky policy of support for Lewis has never been repudiated by the State Committee.

We cannot support a group which has alienated from the party, thousands upon thousands of honest workers.

We cannot support a leadership in our party which is so bereft of issues, so weak in program and so hungry for power, that they descend constantly to disruptive red-baiting, which is the weapon of Adolf Hitler to divide America and the United Nations.

We cannot support a leadership which has taken every opportunity to slander one of our great fighting Allies—the Soviet Union. Dubinsky, Counts and Rose did all in their power to create anti-Soviet sentiment by the Alter-Ehrlich incident.

We call upon the voters registered in the American Labor Party to be sure to vote in the Primary Elections to be held on August 10.

We call upon the registered ALP voters to cast their ballots for the Progressive Committee Slates—led in Manhattan by Representative Vito Marcantonio, the outstanding win-the-war member of Congress; and Eugene F. Connelly, secretary of the New York County American

Union.

At the hearing for an election, conducted by Regional Director Max C. Ballinson, the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electrical Railway and Motor Coach Employees (AFL), and the "Independent" P.T.R. Employees Union, both sought, by dilatory tactics, to prevent an election at this time.

It was brought out at the hearing that the Amalgamated AFL union had filed an application for an election, charging unfair labor practices, before the State Labor Relations Board, on July 14, 21 days after the TWU had filed their application with the States Labor Relations Board. The Amalgamated further indicated that they may apply to court for a stay to prevent the State hearings for an election, on the grounds that the state does not have jurisdiction.

The hearing was continued by Director Baylison until July 22, to allow the various parties to agree on certain stipulations regarding matters of fact.

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**GASOLINE**—A coupons are worth three gallons each; B and C coupons two and one-half gallons. T coupons five gallons. B and C bear own expiration dates.

## Extradition of Detroit Negro Worker Blocked

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, July 22.—The Circuit Court of Detroit granted an indefinite stay to LeRoy Davis, Negro, 25-year-old Ford worker who has been charged with the murder of a man in Tennessee, a state in which he had never been in his life. He has been in jail for almost a month on the charge that he was recognized as the man who had committed murder in 1936 by his teeth and the fact that he was colored, by the sheriff of Gibson County.

Only the intervention of a Wayne County deputy sheriff had saved Davis from immediate extradition on the frame-up charges. Following the stay granted by the courts, Davis will make a plea to Governor Kelley to grant a new hearing so that he can present conclusive evidence that at the time he was supposed to have been in Tennessee he was a resident of Detroit and had never been in any other state than Ohio outside of Michigan.

## Hindus to Talk At Negro-White Rally Sunday

Maurice Hindus, American writer whose sympathetic interpretation of the Soviet people in the anti-fascist war was recently published in a book, "Mother Russia," is among prominent persons scheduled to speak at Sunday's Negro-White Unity rally in the Bronx. The meeting has been called for 8 o'clock at Poe Park, Grand Concourse, north of Fordham Road.

With the slogan "No Detroit Here—Four Freedoms for All," the Bronx Civilian Defense Volunteer Office, under whose sponsorship the rally is being held, declares that the aim is to make good Mayor LaGuardia's recent statement that there must be in New York "cooperation toward good will and unity among the people."

Other speakers listed are Dr. James Waterman Wise, the Rev. Elder Hawkins, the Rev. John Walter Houck and the movie star Jean Muir. The American Theatre Wing will present Ralph Bellamy and Ethel Barrymore's "Colt" in a short play, "Straight Ahead for Freedom."

W. C. Handy, "Father of the Blues," is scheduled also to appear on the program.

## Pepper Raps Tories on Communist 'Bogey'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 22.—United States Senator Claude E. Pepper today scored reactionaries who raise the bogey of "Communism" and said the real issue in Congress was "between the Roosevelt people and the anti-Roosevelt people."

"Party lines have been eliminated," said the Florida Democrat.

Pepper challenged the reactionaries' assertion that the people gave them a "mandate" at the last election to follow their present policies.

At the last election, said the senator, the people voted for a more efficient conduct of the war. The opposition at that time was careful not to make President Roosevelt the issue.

Pepper said the people must let Congressmen know this summer that they did not want them to sabotage and destroy.

**BLASTS CONGRESS ANTICS**

Holding a copy of the Washington Times-Herald, published by Claude Patterson, a member of the Patterson-McCormick Axis, Pepper read the paper's list of Roosevelt defeats in Congress and gave his comments, which follow:

The Smith-Connelly bill (passed over the President's veto and hailed by Claude Patterson) had given many people an opportunity to strike a blow at labor, said Pepper. The repeal of salary limitations, continued the senator, was no "improvement in efficiency, but repeal of the principle of curbing profits."

And abolition of the National Youth Administration, another Congressional setback, was described by the senator as a "typical illustration."

"They were not trying to improve the efficiency of vocational education," said Pepper. "They have been trying to abolish NYA because of a lack of sympathy with the boys who had to work their way through school. They struck gleefully at one of the fundamental policies of the Administration."

As for the curb on the OWI, which made Mrs. Patterson happy, the senator said:

"It is the opposition that is campaigning on the fourth-term issue. OWI was accused of campaigning for a fourth term. But I have heard Frank Walker, (Democratic National Chairman) tell Senators in the cloak room it was too early to talk politics. I saw a headline a day or two ago: 'We Are Certain to Win in 1944.' I thought it was the war someone was talking about, but it turned out to be Harrison Spangler (Republican National Chairman) talking about a Republican victory."

About the reactionaries responsible for the abolition of the National Resources Planning Board,

## Production at Donora Steel Mill Normal

DONORA, Pa., July 22 (UP).—Production was back to normal today at the American Steel & Wire Co. plant here after 450 striking workers voted to return to work pending negotiations on a dispute over pay rates.

The strike, which began Tuesday afternoon, had forced a shutdown of 12 open hearth furnaces, and subsequently 250 additional workers were forced into idleness as billets and blooming mills were shut down for lack of materials.

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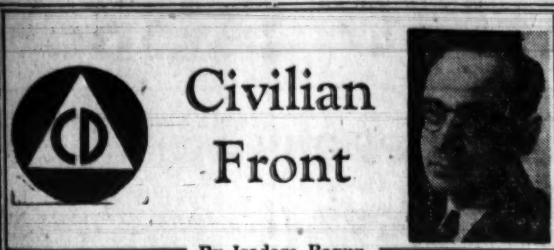
## Pointers on Points

**WAR RATION BOOK 3**—If you failed to apply by mail for the forthcoming ration book, apply in person at your local rationing board on or after Aug. 1.

**RED STAMP RATIONING**—F, Q, R, and S red coupons in War Ration Book 2, covering meats, butter, fats, canned milk and cheese, remain valid throughout July.

**BLUE STAMP RATIONING**—N, P and Q blue stamps in War Ration Book 2, covering processed foods and dried beans, etc., are valid through Aug. 7.





## Civilian Front

By Isadore Begun

I took home a batch of Congressional Records the other day—the Records of the last days of Congress before it recessed. It's a sad business reading those pages. For it's a record of a Congress busy with partisan politics rather than an all-out war effort.

Especially the Appendix. The Appendix is the back of the Congressional Record, where the Congressmen plant the "Extension of Remarks"—those choice editorials and speeches they wish to call to the attention of the folks back home. From the Appendix via franked mail, go thousands of letters with "reprints" from the Congressional Record. (Ask Ham Fish and Viereck. They know all about the use of the Record and a Congressman's franking privilege.) With apologies to Adam Lavin, I'd like to tell you about some of the things I came across in those few issues of the Record.

In the Appendix of July 3, I found the Hon. Congressman Gearhart of California had inserted a speech by Governor Earl Warren entitled "Civilian Defense Is a

### People's Movement.

That's good, says I, something for the column. And I read through a flowery speech about how Civilian Defense "... enables us to rub shoulders with neighbors in a patriotic spirit of fellowship and common understanding. Properly organized and led, it can be the greatest morale builder we have."

Not bad. It almost sounds like the Governor of California has rejected Hoover and decided the war's the thing after all. But as I read on I found the poison hidden in the demagogic. "I wish that the other Federal agencies could also be made to see that ... all thinking, planning, and execution can be done in Washington ... that real national unity comes

from the grass roots of the 48 states, rather than from the directives of innumerable bureaus in Washington."

And more about States rights. In other words, Governor Warren of California was aptly characterized by William Schneiderman in his speech at the meeting of the National Committee of the Communist Party in June: "While trying to avoid too close association with the openly defeatist forces, he has been conducting a campaign for so-called states' rights, using this issue as a political platform against the war program of the government and against the various Federal war agencies."

In the Congressional Record Appendix, too, I found a reprint of Max Eastman's notorious Reader's Digest article "To Collaborate Successfully We Must Face the Facts About Russia." And guess which Senator put that vicious jab against a fighting ally in the Official Record of the Congress of the United States. Senator Nye.

In the July 1 issue of the Record I came across a speech by the Hon. John E. Rankin of Mississippi. It could be a translation from the German. Here's a taste of the poison—a bad taste: "When those Communist Jews—of whom the decent Jews are ashamed—go around here and hug and kiss these Negroes, dance with them, intermarry with them, and try to force their way into white restaurants, white hotels and white picture shows, they are not deceiv-

ing any red-blooded American, and, above all, they are not deceiving the men in our armed forces—as to who is at the bottom of all this race trouble," nice work Herr Goebbels, ya?

Sorry, Adam Lavin, I promise not to step into your territory again.

### CIO CONSUMER'S COMPLAINT FORM

The CIO's half million members in New York are being mobilized to fight against Black Markets and price chiselling.

A simple price complaint form has been distributed through CIO union and CIO Community Councils for use in reporting violations. Each of the 14 CIO Councils has a committee of lawyers acting for it. If you don't want to make a public complaint in your own name, the CIO will act for you.

Complaint forms are available at your nearest CIO Community Council.

### MORE ON CANNING

This column has already recommended the "basic work" on home canning: Dep't of Agriculture Farmers Bulletin No. 1762; 10c, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. The Department has just announced a free new folder: "War-time Canning of Fruits and Vegetables" which can be obtained by writing to Department of Agriculture, Information Office, Washington, D. C.

## Rome Legitimate Military Target, Catholic Paper Says

LONDON, July 22 (UP).—Asserting that Rome is a legitimate military objective, the "Universe," a Catholic weekly, will say editorially tomorrow that "in the long view," the American raid on the Italian capital "was a wise step."

"Catholics certainly are not going to play the Axis game which consists of voicing the violent and hypocritical protest of Italian Fascists. The clear and objective statement by the Vatican radio is a very different matter," comments the publication.

"There are a large number of people here and throughout the world who will feel that though it certainly was not a crime, it may have been a blunder. Nobody who knows Rome can have expected that the marshalling yards would be hit and that San Lorenzo escape."

"We are bound to say that we regret that the raid took place, if we gave Catholics our account, altogether we believe that a compromise between those in this country who hail the bombing of Rome and those who regret it would not produce a conflict, that, taken in the long view, it was a wise step."

## Catholic Unionists Hail Allied Bombing of Rome

Expressing the sentiments of thousands of Catholic trade unionists, John Rogan and Thomas McGowan, members of the National Port Committee of the National Maritime Union, yesterday hailed the Allied bombing of Rome.

In a joint statement Rogan and McGowan said: "Every seaman who has been to Italy knows that the main railroad terminals are in Rome. When our air force combed this important military objective it fulfilled a religious as well as a patriotic responsibility."

"If they had failed in this responsibility many American soldiers—including Catholics—would have died as a result. 'Those who deplore' this necessary military act against the fascists were not concerned, it may be recalled, about Canterbury, Guernica, Bath and Kiev."

Meanwhile, Catholic dignitaries in the U. S. were yesterday divided on the issue of the Allied bombing of Rome. Some, echoing the statement of Pope Pius XII, "deplored" the raid, while others—deaf to Axis propaganda on the subject—applauded the blasting of military objectives in the Fascist capital.

### PASTOR UPHOLDS RAIDS

Monsignor Eugene S. Burke, pastor of the Holy Trinity Church in Hackensack, N. J., and former rector of the American Seminary in Rome, expressed satisfaction with the Allied raid on military objectives in Rome.

"The Axis may no longer hide behind the walls of the Eternal City," he said in a statement to the Bergen Evening Record. Refer-

ring to the Pope, Mr. Burke said that "he would realize that while innocents surely would suffer as a result, that it is necessary in order to rid the world of fascism. It was a military job and a well done one."

### CONTRARY VIEWPOINT

A contrary viewpoint was expressed by the Most Rev. Joseph P. Hurley, Bishop of St. Augustine, Fla., and formerly attached to the Vatican as aide to the Papal Secretary of State. Bishop Hurley termed the bombing "a tragic mistake," despite the fact that it was a shattering blow at Italian military objectives.

Previously, a similar tack was taken by Archbishop Edward Mooney of Detroit, who expressed "surprise and regret" at the Allied bombing. It is Bishop Mooney's diocese which exercised jurisdiction over Father Charles E. Coughlin at a time when he was most active in aiding the pro-fascist cause in America.

Countering the view of Bishop Mooney, the Most Rev. Louis Kucera, Bishop of the Lincoln Catholic Diocese declared:

"Rome, after all, does not belong to the Catholics alone. Everybody regrets the bombing of Rome, as they should. But it becomes necessary in time of war."

Bishop Hugh C. Boyle of the Pittsburgh Catholic Diocese said it was a "nice gesture for our Government to take such great care to protect religious and cultural treasures of Rome" in the Allied bombing of the Italian capital.



## Ilya Ehrenburg The Fall of Paris



SYNOPSIS: It is Paris in 1935 and the people are jubilant over the victory of the Popular Front in the elections, hopeful that the onrush of fascism will now be checked.

IN THE TOP circles of French finance, however, the enemies of the people are plotting against the Popular Front. Jules Desser, one of the hidden rulers of France, is busy plotting for the weak sports in the Popular Front with an eye to preventing the spread of democracy in government. He buys the services of Paul Tessa, radical deputy elected on the Popular Front slate. And he has no qualms about the socialist Villard, now foreign minister in the government. Villard, for whom he has utter contempt, will melt like cheese under fire, he knows.

MEANWHILE throughout the country the fascists, led by Louis Breteuil, are organizing riots, disseminating anti-Semitic propaganda, attacking the unions and slandering the Communists. Breteuil himself conspires with army leaders and industrialists to seize France for Hitler outright.

The Popular Front had won a victory in the elections and Desser had helped to bring it about. He believed in the adroitness of the Radicals. Some of the new ministers were old friends of his. His talk with Villard had definitely set his fears at rest. That old scoundrel would turn out to be a good fireman! Fiery speeches did not perturb Desser; no sense in mistaking fireworks for a conflagration. He expected strikes: the workers were sure to take advantage of a favorable situation. He was prepared to meet them and to raise the stakes. But the demands put forward by Michael filled him with indignation. Desser was not the State, but a plain business man. If Villard wanted to send the workers to the seaside, well and good, let the Exchequer pay for it. But collective bargaining was quite a different pair of shoes.

"No, Monsieur Michael!" he said. "I stand by freedom! You're free to stay in my factory or to go away. That's your business. I can keep you on or dismiss you. That's my business."

That Saturday the men did not start work. Eighteen thousand of them assembled in the yard in front of the smelting shop. Legrais called out: "Those against, hold up their hands."

Among the workers were some timid souls, who were trying to persuade the others not to strike. They were afraid of reproaches at home, of hunger and defeat. But now they would have to acknowledge their cowardice in front of everybody, they gloomily held their tongues. Not a single hand was raised.

They moved towards the gates. Michael's voice rang out: "Comrades, stop! ... Don't go away! ... Standing on a truck, with his mouth to a loud-speaker, he shouted: 'Don't go away!' and like an echo voices answered from all sides: 'Don't go away!'"

"Comrades," said Michael, "if we go away, they'll take on scabs. We must stay in the works, spend the night here, live here—a day, a week, a month—until we win."

Shouts of astonishment. Nobody yet understood what Michael was getting at.

"We're on strike!"

"But what are we going to eat?"

"Anyhow, the police will chuck us out!"

Michael went on shouting into the loudspeaker: "The question of food will be settled by the committee. We'll get the money from our union. Nobody will drive us out of here: they'll have a job if they try! We must place pickets. And don't let in any spies. The gentlemen of the management can go home, but we won't let them come back. It's true, comrades, there has never been a strike like this before. But we'll show them ..."

A friend of Michael's, a young turner called Jeannot, climbed up on the roof of the management building and hoisted the red flag. He shouted down: "The flag over the fortress!"

So began this unusual strike which shook the country.

All day throngs of people stood on the quay and in the streets leading to the works. Three thousand gendarmes in tin hats and with gas masks slung at their sides prepared to storm the factory. The Government, however, was undecided, and the gendarmes vented their feelings on the wives of the strikers who tried to get through to the gates or on casual passers-by. By evening the women were still getting through to the factory, bringing bread, sausage, cheese, cherries, and wine. Some even brought footballs, chessboards, books and guitars. Jeannot's mother brought him some eggs and a pillow. He climbed up on the fence with the others, and his mother shouted up to him from below: "What crazy idea have you got into your head, you shameless scamp! Come home to bed!" Jeannot gave an embarrassed smile.

Pierre was the only one of the

managing engineers to join the strikers. "Be careful," said the works manager. "Nobody likes deserters, you know."

It so happened that Michael, who had so far been known only to the Communists and his workshop mates, had immediately become the leader. Everybody said: "Ask Michael ... Michael has given orders ... Michael doesn't approve ..."

Michael worked untiringly. He organized a soup kitchen, got together a band, established contact with the district committee, and dictated reports for L'Humanite. He cheered up the faint-hearted: "We'll win! And how!" He inspected the machinery: you had to be on your guard against sabotage.

In the evening the band played the Internationale and thousands of voices took up the words of the song. It floated out of the factory over the heads of the gendarmes and trailed away over the river and the darkened houses of the excited suburb. The women loosed in their beds as they listened to the distant singing. What would tomorrow bring? Hunger? Bloodshed? Happiness? The strikers did not sleep, either. Under the clustered stars of the summer night they dreamed silently of victory.

Fearing a clash during the night, the Government decided to remove the police. On Sunday the people were free to pass along the quay to the gates; but the factory continued to look like a besieged fortress. Who was besieging it? Desser? The ghosts of the scabs? The phantom of hunger? It was essential to hold on till victory.

On the Monday evening Michael opened the evening paper, cried out: "The other too! All of them! And how!"

He was too excited to speak. La Voie Nouvelle stated that the unusual strike which had begun at the Seine works had spread all over Paris. All the big factories had gone on strike and hundreds of thousands of workers had locked themselves in. The department stores were on strike. They were brilliantly lit at night and the salegirls had locked themselves in there, too. The waiters in the cafes and restaurants were holding a sitdown strike. The minor employees of one of the Government offices had also declared a strike and re-

fused to leave the building. Desser spent a couple of days on his estate. On learning of the strike, he cancelled all his business engagements, cut off the telephone, and sat down to read Ovid. He intended to wait. The seizure of the factory seemed to him so absurd that he foresaw a speedy denouement: either the strikers would come to their senses and go back to their homes or there would be a revolt. On the Monday, Desser was informed that the strike had spread to other concerns. The following morning he went to Paris, and it was not yet nine o'clock when his car stopped outside the factory gates. The young worker who was acting as sentry barred the way:

"No admission to outsiders."

"I'm no outsider. I'm president of the council of administration, Desser."

The worker smiled: "The name seems familiar. But you see, Monsieur Desser, if we let you in, you won't be able to go away again. You'll have to stay here until—"

"Until what?"

"Until Monsieur Desser gives away."

They both laughed. But in his heart Desser was furious. What a racket! A fine idea of liberty! What would messieurs the strikers say if they were not allowed to go home? Desser did not show his indignation. With the same benign smile he said:

"You're a witty fellow, but you'll have to let me in."

The worker sent a comrade to Michael for instructions, and five minutes later he announced:

"You may come in. You can leave whenever you like. But you mustn't go into the workshops—in order to avoid incidents."

Desser clapped the worker on the back.

"So you're learning how to run the show? Remarkable!"

Desser went through the deserted offices of the management. The old messenger who followed him sighed apologetically.

"Is there nobody here?" said Desser.

"They all left last Saturday. Only Monsieur Dubois has stayed on, and, begging your pardon, sir, he's with the workers."

"Is he looking after the machinery?"

"I beg your pardon, but Monsieur Dubois is on strike."

Desser burst into laughter; so Pierre too had decided to seize the factory! "Fetch Monsieur Dubois," he said.

Desser asked Pierre to sit down and offered him a cigarette. "Sorry to bother you," he said, "but I want to ask you a question. It's purely personal. Have you decided to seize the factory for good or only for a while? I'd like to know, so that I can plan how to dispose of my time."

"Nobody has seized the factory," said Pierre. "This is a strike. And in my opinion the workers' demands are justified."

"Very interesting! In your opinion this is a strike? No, my friend, this is violence. Don't



"So you're learning how to run the show? Remarkable!"

think I'm trembling for my property. My fear is for France; one act of violence breeds another."

"You said yourself that you value the happiness of others. These people want to live, and to live better, more freely and happily. How can you object?"

"I've told you," said Desser, "I've told you that our country can be ruined by a mere chance: the equilibrium is unstable. Everything's rushing downhill now."

"But it depends on you. You've only to sign the agreement and the workers will clear out of the factory."

"You mean I should capitulate? That's not my trade. And it's not in my nature. I prefer to wait. And I'm not calling for the police. I'm not asking the Government to protect my rights. Why? Maybe because I voted for the Popular Front. But what are you doing? You're ruining everything. You're not giving Villard a chance to carry out reforms."

"On the contrary," said Pierre, "we're helping him. Now he can rely on the movement of the masses. There's no doubt that he approves of us. He ..."

Desser recalled the old man in eye-glasses, surrounded by his pictures and sumptuous furniture. He smiled and said placidly: "Are you convinced of that? If so, then so much the better for you. I wish you success. Oh, I forgot

to ask you how your wife is getting on. ... That's fine. Now I can leave your factory, can't I? Au revoir."

Pierre informed the foremen's committee of all that had passed between him and Desser. To Michael he said: "I would never have thought he'd turn out to be like that." Words failed him.

Michael smiled.

"You mean you never thought Desser would turn out to be Desser," he said.

In the evening they decided to get up a concert to entertain the strikers. Michael rang up the Maison de Culture to ask if they could help. Marechal tried to round up his actors. Some of them said they were busy, but Jeannette agreed at once, although she had not yet fully recovered from her operation.

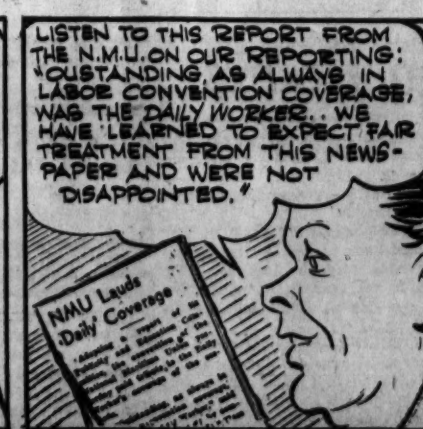
The program was made up of various items. Marechal recited Rimbaud's elegy on a dead soldier. The magic of the words entranced the audience. There was dead silence everywhere. Then a woman singer sang one of Ravel's romances. She gave encore after encore, smiling against the background of red flags and sheets of corrugated iron. A factory stoker sang one of Maurice Chevalier's songs: Paris is Still Paris. Everyone joined in the chorus and laughed: no, Paris was no longer the same! Then Jeannette's turn came.

(To be continued tomorrow)

## THE DALEY FAMILY

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# Expose Dubinsky-ALP's False Claims of CIO Support

## Mills Proves Publicity Fake

By Dorothy Loebe

Claims of CIO support made by the State leadership of the American Labor Party were refuted yesterday by Saul Mills, secretary of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council.

Newspapers that published State ALP claims that delegates from 102 unions, representing 200,000 CIO members, turned out at the Hotel Astor Wednesday to support the David Dubinsky-Alex Rose ALP slate were duped by untrue publicity, Mills charged. He said the facts were:

1. Only 97 persons attended by actual count.
2. Only five local CIO unions pledged support.
3. They represented a total of 23,000 CIO members, not 200,000.
4. They pledged \$3,500, not \$15,000 to the campaign.

Mills said his information was based on a "composite of reports made by six persons" who attended the Hotel Astor meeting from beginning to end.

### THE REAL ISSUES

Background to the controversy is the contest in the Aug. 10 American Labor Party primaries in which the Dubinsky-Rose combination, now in control of state party leadership, seeks to maintain that control in a campaign based chiefly on red-baiting and a drive to split the CIO Council.

The City CIO Council, which in conformity with national CIO policy, has embarked on an intensive program of political activity in all political parties, is calling upon its affiliates to support only candidates pledged to unqualified support of President Roosevelt, labor's no-strike pledge, and the CIO's national program.

The Hotel Astor meeting, aimed at demonstrating the State ALP leadership's influence in city CIO unions, had approximately 50 persons present at 8:30 P.M. Mills' report said. The rest of the 97 were hurriedly summoned by phone, he reported.

At 9 P.M. the meeting was opened by Charles Kerrigan, regional director of the United Auto Workers, CIO. State ALP leaders present were said to be Alex Rose, George Counts, Dean Alfange and Jack Altman, manager of the CIO Retail Union Joint Board.

Alfange, Mills said, was the "principal" speaker. "Alfange, who has been touring the country seeking to set up a national third party for 1944 (a move branded by national CIO leaders as divisive and disruptive of the win-the-war forces behind Roosevelt) spent his entire speaking time on red-baiting," the CIO Council secretary stated. "There was no mention in his speech of program or action in support of the war."

### OPPOSITION HEARD

When Altman introduced a red-baiting resolution pledging support of "CIO unions" to the State ALP leadership, Mills added, Thomas Flynn, leader of a CIO shipyard local, questioned its propriety, said it contravened national CIO political action policy and criticized the unauthorized use of his name and that of other CIO officials by the State ALP in attacks on the CIO Council.

Other speakers from the floor asked how the State ALP position for a national third party contrasted with the national CIO position and whether the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, supported the State ALP leadership. Mills said no answer was given on the first question. On the second, he reported, that Altman replied that "none of the ACW officials were supporting the State ALP leadership."

Altman's resolution was declared adopted by voice vote though a number voted against and no count was taken, the CIO Council official charged. There were, by actual count, 97 persons at the meeting, he said, and no actual record of unions represented was read at any time.

In respect to pledges of support, financial or moral, only the following Mills held, can be legitimately claimed:

Thomas L. Lorenzo, Local 365, United Auto Workers (Brewster Aviation) who pledged \$2,000 on behalf of his local of 8,000 New York members.

Murray Kudish, Local 338, Retail Food Clerks, pledged \$500 on behalf of a membership of approximately 9,000.

A representative of Local 223, Paper, Novelty and Toy Workers pledged \$1,000 from a local with a membership of about 3,000.

Pledges of moral support were made by spokesmen for Textile Workers in New York (approximate membership 2,000) and a Retail Bakery local (approximate membership 1,000).

"Once again the Dubinsky-Rose leadership of the ALP has demonstrated its inexhaustible capacity for deception in its desperate efforts to split CIO unions in New York from their united position on political program," Mills commented. "The Greater New York CIO Council will continue to discharge its obligations to its affiliates and to the national CIO in exposing and fighting every anti-CIO force or group in this city."

## Seven Barrels, All Silenced



All seven barrels of this freak enemy cannon were pounded away when our soldiers swept an African battlefield. Pictured here in a ship's hold, the gun is on its way to Aberdeen, Md., ground for study by U. S. experts.

## UAW Campaigns to 'Save Home Front'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, July 22.—The UAW-CIO is in the political fight, swinging with both fists. In addition to the "Tell it to Congress" and "Visit Your Congressman" weeks, every publication that comes off the press is beating the alarm, warning of the danger on the home front.

"Our job is nothing less than saving the home front." That's the way that the UAW-CIO Washington News Flash puts the problem. "By doing so we will make more secure the military front. This job is not a selfish one; our interests are the interests of the country. Our victory at home means a quicker victory against the Axis."

The News Flash is issued by Richard Frankenstein, vice-president of the UAW-CIO and its legislative representative in Washington. The publication reaches the stewards and officials of every UAW local with the news of the issue facing the people in Washington. The July 15 issue indicates that through pressure many of the Congressmen from the industrial areas can be forced to change their positions.

"The big job facing the people this summer," says Frankenstein, "is to put enough pressure on their Congressmen and Senators to bring about by September a basic change in the character of the Congress."

The publication announces that the voting record of every Congressman and Senator on twenty major issues will be available to its readers in the near future for reference and suitable action. It makes it clear that it may be wise to picket some of the more obstreperous Congressmen who refuse to recognize the opinions of their constituents.

### ANTI-POLL TAX

One of the concentration tasks for the summer is to fight for the anti-poll tax bill. In dealing with this aspect, Frankenstein states that "the elimination of the poll tax will bring to the polls many thousands of new white and Negro voters, whose interests are the same as our interests. It will bring new blood into Congress and thereby end the seniority which gives such anti-labor men as Smith, Cox and Rankin control over vital committees."

The determination of the labor

## Wisconsin CIO Marks X's for 1944 Elections

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—The Wisconsin CIO has rolled up its sleeves for an all-out political campaign designed to develop a win-the-war delegation of Congressmen. A board meeting just held here greeted the military action as the "first step in the invasion of Europe" and called upon labor to take steps to insure that legislators go back to Washington pledged to support the administration and its war policies.

"No Congressman from Wisconsin can afford to continue to collaborate with the defeatist bloc of Southern poll taxers and Northern isolationists and Roosevelt-haters," the board declared.

The issue today, it said, is "winning the war and defeating the open and covert defeatists such as represented by John L. Lewis, Hoover, Taft, Wheeler and the like." CIO affiliates were urged to activate their memberships at once on a community, neighborhood and ward basis to bring pressure on Congress and to work in the closest possible unity with AFL, Railroad

## Rail Strike Hinted at Parley

DETROIT, July 22 (UP).—A nationwide strike of 300,000 railroad employees threatens unless an 8-cent hourly wage increase approved last May 24 is reinstated. Elmer E. Millman, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Maintenance Workers, said today. In an address to convention delegates, Millman said working conditions are becoming intolerable and sub-standard wages are driving workers into other fields, forcing the railroads to use Japanese internees and convicts. They are even considering the use of prisoners of war, he charged.

The wage question involves 14 other AFL unions, in addition to the 300,000 maintenance employees, he said. The eight-cent increase was granted by the President's Emergency Board May 24. Millman explained, but on June 22 Fred Vinson, Stabilization Director, set aside the Board's order.

## WLB Turns Down Shipworkers Plea

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UP).—The War Labor Board has voted against a general wage increase for the nation's 1,000,000 shipyard workers, it was learned today.

Formal announcement of the decision was withheld until an opinion is prepared explaining the board's stand that

## Cite Heavy Bonanza by City Landlords

Rents, the only cost of living commodity not presently regulated in this area, must be controlled at once, the New York Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild said here yesterday.

The Marine and Shipbuilding Workers Union, CIO, had asked a general increase of nine per cent, which the union contended would be half of the increase in cost of living. Hourly wage increases of 12 and 17 cents were granted last year.

The AFL Metal Trades Department asked for no specific amount but called for increases equivalent to the rise in the cost of living. The shipbuilding cases came before the Board in connection with a scheduled review of wage scales in shipyard zone agreements for the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf and Great Lakes areas.

A rate of \$1.20 an hour was established for skilled mechanics last year. It was understood that the board would appoint a panel to investigate union demands for reclassification of lower rates of pay.

The statement, signed by Samuel Rosenwein, executive secretary, added that "it has been amply demonstrated that in every rent-controlled area landlords are generally earning larger net profits on operations than before the introduction of federal rent regulations."

"This is due to continuous full renting, decreases in essential tenants' services tolerated by OPA, and fair adjustments of rents awarded by OPA on landlord petitions."

Landlords who are interested in making a "reasonable profit" have nothing to fear from rent control. "Any statement which has caused landlords to fear that burdensome and extraordinary record keeping is required by OPA's rent division is untrue and ignores the known facts," concludes the statement.

## Herlands Links Cop to Nazis In Charges

(Continued from Page 1)

"Improper dealings" with one Eugene N. Sanctuary, named as a defendant in a criminal sedition case. Another charge is that he aided in printing and distributing anti-Jewish literature—pamphlets and leaflets—designed for the purpose of "spreading such racial prejudice."

During the Department of Investigation hearings on his case, Herlands charged, Dew testified "falsely and evasively."

Concluding his series of charges, Herlands asserted that "said patrolman did fail and neglect to inform his commanding officer, or any other police authority, that the aforementioned persons and organizations with whom he was associating were violating the laws of the United States of America."

LONDON, July 22 (UP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill said in a speech today that the war was inevitably forcing Great Britain into establishing firm definitions of the rights of the individual and the relation of the individual to "the great framework of the state."

The Prime Minister added that he held that the state must have as its highest purpose "the safeguarding of those individual rights and the reconciling of the freedom of each with the broad general interests of the community."

Churchill was speaking at the National Liberal Club, where his portrait damaged in an air raid two years ago, was unveiled after its restoration.

## Bronx U.S.-Soviet Amity Rally

A mass meeting for American-Soviet Friendship will take place tonight at 8 at Public School 95, Gouverneur and Sedgwick Avenue, Bronx. The feature Soviet film "Wings of Victory," the story of Chkalov, Soviet flyer will be shown. Speakers include Dr. Annette Rubenstein, a National Maritime Union seaman who has been to Murmansk and David Platt of the Daily Worker staff.

## L. A. Transit Strike Strands War Workers

LOS ANGELES, July 22 (UP).—Huge airplane assembly trucks and fleets of taxicabs rolled over street car and bus routes today, picking up thousands of war workers stranded by a work stoppage that paralyzed one of Los Angeles County's two major transportation systems.

The walkout of Los Angeles Railway and Los Angeles Motor Coach employees paralyzed service for nearly 1,000,000 daily riders and seriously affected transportation to the big Lockheed, North American and Douglas plants in the suburbs.

Mayor Fletcher Bowron appealed to private motorists to assist in getting workers to their jobs by following regular transit routes and giving preference to those wearing war plant identification badges.

The strike, limited to 24 hours duration by the union, began after failure of a last-minute attempt to avert it. Workers left a mass meeting at the request of the Mayor when Bowron and high-ranking army authorities failed to appear promptly.

The work stoppage was called to protest the War Labor Board's refusal to grant wage increases. The transit companies and a railway labor panel had approved the workers' demands for a 13-cent hourly raise but the WLB cut the increase down to three cents an hour.

The strike was called despite the promise of War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes that he would seek new hearings on the wage demands.

Employees of the Pacific Electric Railway, the other major transportation line serving Los Angeles County, center of the nation's warplane industry, yesterday voted in favor of a strike. But leaders said no action was expected for another 24 hours.

Plans for the September drive were announced last night after, Morgenthau said, he had "put in ten days of the hardest work" in his life. He said the task of preparing for the drive had been stupendous.

Bonds Buy Battleships  
HAVE YOU CONTRIBUTED?

## Steel Magnates Seek To Block 48-Hr. Week

Big steel interests are doing everything in their power to prevent the 48-hour work week, ordered by the War Manpower Commission, from going into effect.

The longer work week was ordered May 3, effective July 1, after prolonged campaigning by the United Steelworkers of America, CIO, which held that it was essential to production for victory.

Protests by steel magnates succeeded in winning a delay in application and the date of Aug. 1 was set for the beginning of the new schedule.

### WOULD DROP OUTPUT

Now, Iron Age, steel trade publication, reveals that management members of the War Manpower Commission have renewed the campaign to keep production down to five eight-hour days a week, despite the needs of the offensive against the Axis.

Management members, Iron Age says, have drawn up a strongly worded complaint against an "intolerable" situation caused by the order.

Their complaint, as cited by the industry publication, makes no reference to war's production requirements.

The burden of management representatives' complaint, Iron Age indicates, is that the WMC "through its chairman" has rejected industry pleadings and "has deferred consistently to recommendations of the United Steelworkers of America union."

When the longer work week was first issued by the commission May 3, CIO President Philip Murray, head of the steel union, congratulated the membership and revealed that the order was obtained over stiff objections from spokesmen from the steel industry represented on the War Production Board's Management Advisory Committee.

Dollar-a-year men from the steel industry within WPB's steel division also battled against the 48-hour week, sought by the union because it means more steel to win the war releases manpower to work in other production, and at the same time increases the weekly pay envelope of workers.

The new protests of management members of the commission come just as the Aug. 1 date for application of the order approaches, apparently in a last effort to prevent it from going into effect.

## Wallace to Speak on Post-War U. S.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., July 22.—"America tomorrow" will be the subject on which Vice-President Henry Wallace will address tens of thousands of war workers this Sunday at 3:30 P.M. at the Michigan State Fair Race Track.

It has been announced that he will discuss post-war America with special emphasis on employment and reconversion of war plants and the role of labor. Detroit workers are eagerly waiting to hear this important address by the vice-president.

R. J. Thomas, president of the United Auto Workers, CIO will introduce Vice-President Wallace to the huge audience. The rally has been sponsored by the Free World Association, the UAW-CIO and many civic and national group organizations.

## Jules Bledsoe, Famed Negro Singer, Dies

WACO, Tex., July 22 (UP).—Jules Bledsoe, the first Negro to sing grand opera in America, was mourned today by thousands of friends of two races. He was buried yesterday near Waco.

Eighteen hundred persons, Negroes and whites, attended the funeral services at the New Hope Baptist Church, which his grandfather had founded. They heard the Negro choir sing "Lead, Kindly Light" and "Sweet Hour of Prayer" over the body of the 43-year-old singer who gained fame in Flo Ziegfeld's "Show Boat," singing "Old Man River," a song which was written for him by Jerome Kern.

Bledsoe died last Thursday in Hollywood.

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The 160,000 members and 1,700 lodges in our anti-fascist fraternity are working in the national group communities and in the war industries for national unity and victory. Our win-the-war projects are helping America and the United Nations in the war for freedom of all the peoples in all lands.

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### New IWO Pamphlet THIS IS TREASON by SOL VAIL

You Must Read It!  
You Must Spread It  
to  
Crush Anti-Semitism!

THEY SAY:

Congressman Samuel Dickstein:

"The publication of this pamphlet is particularly opportune at the present time. . . . This pamphlet is vigorous, informative and teaches a decisive lesson . . . to eliminate from our public and private life all traces of discrimination and racial intolerance."

Joseph Curran, President, National Maritime Union:

"This pamphlet is a fighting weapon in the war against fascism. Our home front will be stronger for the publication of 'This Is Treason.' The creeping poison of race hatreds which is spreading within our country at the moment must be halted, and halted quickly."



# Two Yank Big Innings Thrash Browns by 9-5

Bombers Get 5 Unearned Runs in 4th Then Add 3 More in 6th on Keller's 12th Homer; Murphy Stars in Relief

By C. E. Dexter

After a one day lapse in which their eight-game winning streak was brought to an abrupt end the Yankees yesterday resumed their winning ways and blasted the St. Louis Browns 9-5, scoring eight of the nine runs in two typical Yankee "big" innings.

The Bombers, never boys to pass by an opportunity on the ball field, scored five runs in the fourth inning after an error by first baseman Mike Chartak had given them another chance. With two out they immediately rammed out five straight hits and that was good for the five runs.

The second big inning came in the sixth when Charlie Keller's 12th homer of the year into the lower right field seats chased across Murphy and Metheny for three runs.

Johnny Murphy was the pitching hero of the game, giving up two hits in his 4 2/3 innings on the mound after Atley Donald had been shelled in the fifth inning.

The boys who took the punishment for the Browns were Bob Muncie and Nelson Potter. Muncie lasted until the middle of the fourth inning.

Here's how the Yankees got their five run rally in the fourth under way. Charlie Keller opened the frame with a single to right. Nick Etten then beat a ball to Mike Chartak at first base whose throw to second for an attempted force play went wild and all hands were safe. Joe Gordon then hit into what should have been the second and third outs when he cracked into a double play, but it was only two out and here is where the Bombers started to bomb. Bill Dickey lapped a single into center to bring Keller across. Billy Johnson beat out an infield hit to Cliff.

Donald came through with a double to left field which chased both Dickey and Johnson across. Crosetti's single to left center scored Donald and on the throw in Frankie took second. The final run came in on Weatherly's one base into right.

The sixth inning scoring went like this. Murphy and Metheny both singled and then Charlie Keller bombed his homer into the right field seats.

**BROWN STARTS STRONG**  
It looked as if the Browns were going to swamp the Yanks early in the game. Vern Stephens' 14th homer of the year in the first scored Chet Laabs who had singled and put the Browns two up. They added another in the third when Guteridge doubled, Byrnes singled and Stephens filed out to left.

The Yanks made one back in their half of the third when Roy Weatherly unleashed a booming triple to right which followed on the heels of Crosetti's single.

St. Louis ..... 261 911 000—5 12 1  
NEW YORK ..... 001 503 000—9 14 1  
Muncie, Potter (4) and Hayes; Donald, Murphy (5) and Dickey.

## GAMES TODAY

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**  
St. Louis at Yankee Stadium  
Chicago at Boston  
Cleveland at Philadelphia  
Detroit at Washington (night)

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**  
New York at St. Louis  
Brooklyn at Cincinnati  
Boston at Chicago  
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh

# Charlie Paddock, 'Fastest Human,' Dies in Crash

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UP). — Charlie Paddock, famed as the "fastest human," and five other persons—including the Marine commanding general of the Pacific department—were killed in a naval plane crash near Sitka, Alaska, Wednesday morning, the Navy disclosed today.

Paddock, one of the greatest sprinters ever developed in this country, was a U. S. Marine Corps captain. Before he entered the service he was general manager of the Long Beach (Calif.) Press-Telegram. His home was listed as Pasadena, Calif.

Another victim of the crash was Maj. Gen. William P. Upshur, Marine commanding general of the Pacific department. Upshur, a native of Richmond, Va., held the congressional medal of honor awarded for service in Haiti in 1915. His wife resides at Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco.

In the early 1920's Paddock established 94 track records and it was this amazing series of performances that earned him the title "world's fastest human."

He had served in the first World War as an enlisted man and in January, 1919 was commissioned as a reserve second lieutenant of field artillery.

He was commissioned a Marine Corps captain July 10, 1942 and had served as Upshur's aide-de-camp, as headquarters public relations officer, headquarters contact officer and departmental morale officer.

A native of Gainesville, Tex., he was graduated from the University of Southern California at Los Angeles in 1925 and later received a doctorate of philosophy from the University of Paris.

Paddock won his spurs as a reporter long before he achieved fame as a sprinter. He began as a newspaper man at the age of 14 and served successively as reporter, sports writer, short story writer, syndicated feature writer, columnist, editor and business manager.

He was vice-president and general manager of the Pasadena (Calif.) Star News and Post besides being an executive of the Long Beach Press-Telegram. He also contributed to national magazines. He leaves a wife and two children.

## At the Polo Grounds:

# Josh Brings Sensational .524 Bat Mark Into Town Sunday

By Nat Low

No baseball man will argue seriously against the statement that Josh Gibson is the greatest catcher in baseball. The mighty-armed Negro slugger of national fame rates so far above the hitters of the day that any objective comparison is ridiculous.

On Sunday New York baseball fans will have an opportunity to see Josh and the Homestead Grays for the first time this season when they tackle the Philadelphia Stars in the second game of a Negro double header at the Polo Grounds.

On Sunday Josh will carry into the Polo Grounds one of the most phenomenal batting marks ever achieved by a baseball player in our country. Last year, you will recall, Gibson had the worst season of his career. Suffering from a stomach ailment the big catcher was never able to go all out.

But over the winter months Josh was under doctor's care and spent a few weeks in a hospital under careful scrutiny. When the season opened this spring it was obvious immediately that Josh was the Gibson of old and his booming bat sent balls screaming into far-flung stands and over distant fences.

The home field of the Grays is Griffith Park, Washington, the home field of the Senators.

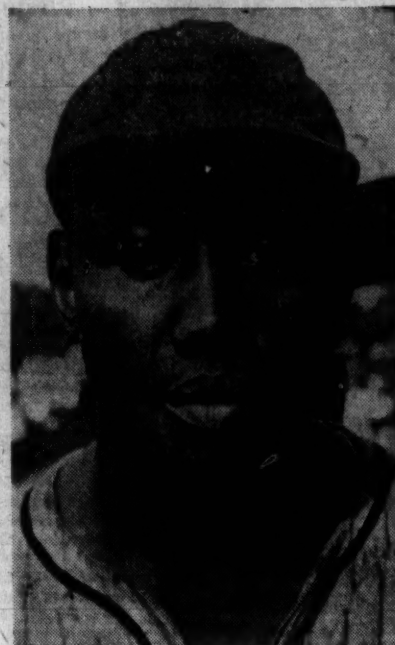
In 22 games at the park this year Josh has rammed out seven homers and a batting average of .524 for the first half of the season. Baseball men, who have covered the major leagues for years cannot recall any performances to equal this.

Besides the seven round-trippers Gibson has blasted out 15 doubles and three triples for a total of 43 hits and 83 bases. He has knocked in 39 runs (in 22 games) and has scored 27 himself.

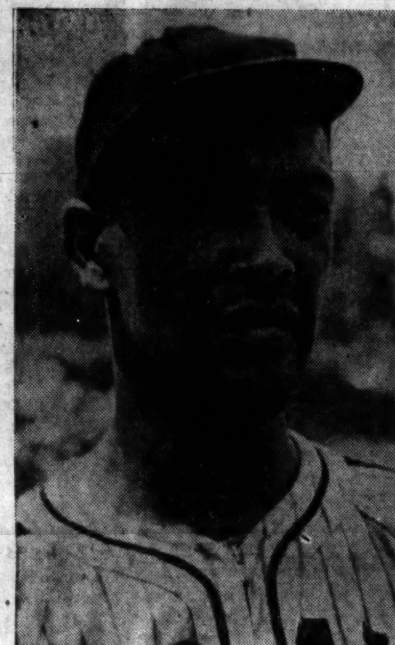
All in all, this giant 6 foot 3 inch, 220 pound receiver is having one of his greatest seasons—not quite as sensational as 1940 when he hit 75 homers—but phenomenal in its own right. He is only 30 years old and the greatest crime is that this superb and magnificent ball player whose major leaguers say would be worth \$250,000 on the open market, has never been given a chance to play in the big leagues.

## OTHER GRAYS IN, TOO

Josh will not be the only star on the field Sunday. With him on the Grays—they have won the Negro World Series three years running—are such as Howard Easterling, who hit 392 in the first half of the season; Jerry Benjamin, who hit 468 for the same period; Vic Harris, who batted .315, and pitcher Ray Brown, who most probably will start the game.



JOSH GIBSON



RAY BROWN

# LOWDOWN

The Mailman Brings Lots of Letters But Very Very Little Dough

NAT LOW

Any number of letters have been cluttering up our desk these days and as we are going on vacation Sunday it behooves us to leave the office for Bill Mardo (he'll take over for the two weeks) in order. So we'll clean up the desk by rushing into print with some of the letters, the first of which comes from a young lady in Brooklyn who writes with much facility and humor. Here 'tis:

"Dear Low:  
"How did it happen? Who do you know? I mean, how did you ever become a sportswriter on the best newspaper in town? Surely not on merit. Even to my inexperienced eye, your knowledge of baseball is nil.

"Whoever heard of a baseball expert pointing to 'dem bums' as an example of fine ball players? Now, sir, take the Yankees... (You ought to try them sometimes, they're guaranteed to satisfy) there's a team that plays ball as smooth as Rubenstein licking the ivories. They don't have to resort to all kinds of ridiculous antics, which you misguided Dodger fans call 'color.' In order to draw the crowds! Nope, those Yanks get out on the field and play beautifully ball. It's a joy to behold!

"You can't appreciate that, can you? I'm not sure that I blame you either, after all, you're accustomed to watching bad pitching, sloppy fielding and sticky hitting at Ebbets Field. Naturally, even a long-suffering, dyed in the wool Dodger fan would chafe at the collar before long, and so the Dodgers attempt to divert your attention from their poor playing by beating up defenseless umpires, instigating fist fights between normally law abiding citizens and in general bringing dissension and unrest to the fair borough of Brooklyn.

"Ah, Brooklyn... the home of Peter V. Cacchione. What other borough can boast of having their own Councilman? Why, everything would be perfect here in Brooklyn if those Dodgers would only move to Queens! Why do they have to be a blot on the map of Brooklyn? What burns me up is that unlighteded guys like you pick on real baseball experts like Eddie Garfield, for example. Sure, he lives in Brooklyn and he has plenty of civic pride. Comes along Nat Low and infers in a very sneaky manner that Eddie is a traitor because his heart belongs to the Yankee. Well, my friend, the truth of the matter is that Eddie happens to be one of the finest citizens Brooklyn can boast of, and more than that, he is progressive enough to recognize a bad thing even if it is in his own native Brooklyn.

"Cast thou not any aspersions at Eddie, you scoundrel, lest thou wouldst answer to the entire Cacchione Branch. If thou mindest not thy ways, perchance I shall challenge thee to a duel at dawn. Oh, heck, I just remembered... I abhor the thought of rising at dawn... why do those things have to take place at such unearthly hours, anyway?

"In any case, you would be wise if you apologized to Eddie for those slurring remarks made in that July 20th column.  
"See you at the Stadium, the Home of Fine Baseball.

Sincerely,  
SYLVIA SMITH."

Here's one with a request for steady coverage of one of the most popular and ageless sports in the world, fishing. Reader A. G. has a point and he will try to see if we can start such a feature in our page—of course our readers are for it...

"Dear Nat Low:  
"I have for a long time read 'our' sports page with great interest and enjoyment. However, in view of the war, food problems and recreational demands in nearby areas I believe you have been neglecting one sport really in line with the war effort. I am referring to fishing—both salt and lake.

"For some reason this year has been an extremely productive one in local waters about N. Y. C. and many people can fill their tables and enjoy a day in the open as well. I have always noted the great number of union buttons one sees on a beach among surf-casters, and on the boys among boat fishermen.

"A column about twice a week with some authoritative information and hints would, I feel, be a real addition to the sports page.  
Regards,  
A. G."

Some of our readers have been kind enough to send in some nice words on the article we did on the Polo Grounds welcome to Michaels and Feller two weeks ago. To all who did, our warmest thanks—here is one we liked particularly.

"Dear Nat:

"We have just finished reading your article on the Polo Grounds Rally aloud in our 'proletarian penthouse' and being somewhat moved by it, I'm taking this time to say Bravo.

"Sometimes those of us who take the Daily and Sunday Worker for granted as part of our daily lives feel the urge to let its staff know the more human qualities The Worker stirs up in us. It's good, therefore, on a Sunday which happens to be leisurely for me, to spend a little time doing some patting on the back.

Sincerely,  
LIL G."

## Put on the Back with Dough!

And, again, thanks for the nice words. But if you really mean all of it then how about coming across with some greenbacks. Jim Allen and Mike Gold are 'way ahead of us, and although we never did expect to beat them in the fund drive, we certainly do not like to be beaten soundly... So how about it folks, do we get that dough for the sports department or don't we?

# World-Telegram Seeks To Split Italian Unity Here

(Continued from Page 1)

The fourth gentleman quoted by the World-Telegram in its attack on the Cooper Union meeting was Girolamo Valenti, editor of La Parola and one of the stooges of Dubinsky and Antonini. Valenti joined them and Montana in attacking our ally, the Soviet Union, during the Alter-Ehrlich provocation.

People who show up in one anti-Soviet and anti-Communist provocation after another can be depended on to follow their bitter logic to the end, no matter what happens to the war. First, they try to destroy United Nations unity by attacks on one of the member nations; now they are trying to destroy Italian anti-fascist unity. But they failed in the first, and will fail in this also.

## WANT-ADS

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## A Blow at N. Y.'s Finest



## Catholics and Rome

EVERY blast that hit the rail-centers and arms dumps in the fascist capital of Rome brought nearer the unconditional surrender of the enemy. The continuance of such warfare is absolutely essential for our country's cause and that of its Allies.

American Catholics will be shocked and disturbed to learn that the Vatican has expressed its opposition to such bombing. That expression certainly does not conform to the welfare of humanity and specifically of the Catholics.

Never was such care taken to prevent injury to historical and religious monuments as in this raid on Rome. This was done even at the possible expense of greater loss of life to our boys in the armed forces. The enemy against whom the bombs were directed has savagely beaten and imprisoned Catholics and their leaders, from Poland to Slovenia. Fascism has trampled on their rights to worship and has sent many of their representatives to death in concentration camps.

Complete military defeat is the only means to rid the world of such a monster. Not to do that is to bring about extended suffering to millions of people, including the Catholic masses. It is to endanger the possibilities of victory. Millions of Catholics are gladly serving in our armed forces. What are they fighting for except to destroy the enemy?

The Vatican's new statement is too much in line with the Pope's previous declaration to the Italian workingmen's delegation. Then he counseled them not to revolt even though our President and Prime Minister Churchill have strongly urged such a rising. If the Vatican actually wants to avoid the Rome bombings, let it appeal to the Italian people to overthrow Mussolini. That is where its influence should be exercised.

American Catholics, as true to their country, have no choice but to call for more bombings of Rome—to insure complete, speedy victory. They can let such views be known to the Commander-in-Chief, telling him that it's their desire that such warfare be redoubled until the Axis is smashed beyond repair.

## 'Free German' Call

THE formation of the National Committee of "Free Germany" and its appeal to the German army and people to overthrow the Hitler regime opens up new possibilities which can become an immense contribution to the victory of all the United Nations.

This act ranks among the most significant political developments of the war.

To the growing military blows of the Coalition, to the rising struggle of the subjugated peoples of Europe, the German people are called upon to add the weight of their own struggle for liberation from the yoke of Hitlerism.

What gives the "Free German" Manifesto its realism and its promise of fulfillment are the great defeats already inflicted upon Hitler—at Stalingrad, on the Don, in the Caucasus, in North Africa and Sicily.

As the appeal says, Hitler has only the hope of delaying his final collapse. He is doomed. And this doom is being spelled out in words of fire along the 450-mile front of the new Soviet offensive, in the Allied drive to knock Italy out of the war, in the air offensive over Germany foretelling the day when she will be attacked on land from all sides.

The appeal of the German officers, pri-

vates, workers, writers, religionists gathered in the new National Committee shows the German people how to avoid catastrophe. It shows them concretely and realistically how they can save Germany from destruction, how they can avoid unnecessary suffering, and how they can find the road to a free, independent and dignified new Germany.

Just as Roosevelt and Churchill placed the choice before the Italian people, the "Free German" Manifesto calls upon the German people to choose between dying for Hitler or living for a free nation and civilization.

It provides the answer to the desperate pleas of Hitler and the Nazis, who attempt to rally the lagging support and morale of the people and the army by appealing to the false instincts of national preservation.

There is only one way to save Germany, the "Committee" says: by the German people raising the standard of revolt, ridding themselves of the Nazi regime, establishing an authentically democratic government, recalling their armies to Germany and renouncing all conquests.

The "Free German" Committee calls for a government, strong enough to deal with Hitler and all his supporters firmly and to prevent aggression against any people in the future.

The united appeal of the reconstructed German officers and soldiers of Hitler's army who as prisoners came to recognize that Hitler's defeat is inevitable, the grandson of Bismarck as well as the cobbler from Munich, the Protestant theologian as well as the Communist Deputy, reflect what is already beginning to happen in the heart of the German nation.

The reviving forces of the future free Germany are called to action to speed the inevitable defeat of Hitler.

The war is reaching its climax. Two-front coalition war against Hitler Germany which requires an immediate Second Front, the growing force of the liberation struggle in Europe, and the new forces coming to life from the disintegration of Nazi Germany will combine to end the worst tyranny known to mankind.

## The Coal 'Agreement'

THE "agreement" reached between John L. Lewis and the Illinois coal operators is cast in the same mold as the one previously arrived at with the Appalachian operators and rejected by the War Labor Board.

The main idea is that the operators are to get a big increase in coal prices, part of which they will graciously return to the miners.

Lewis' claim to have gotten something for the miners is bunk. The time-and-a-half pay for an hour overtime each day and the extra pay for vacations and job expenses, provided for in the agreement, were already granted to all the miners long ago.

The miners must fight for portal-to-portal pay, not through price increases but through the profits of the operators, who have already received price increases to compensate for added labor costs.

What Lewis will get for the miners, if the agreement should go through, is a smash-up of price ceilings, and inflationary price rises which will far more than eat up their wage increases.

The miners deserve portal-to-portal pay. By taking the issue to the courts if necessary, they can win without breaching the price control structure.

The CIO, through the metal miners union, has already in fact won this point in the

## Randolph Policy Aids Enemies Of Negro-White Unity Fight

By James W. Ford

One of the most amazing and welcome wonders in the United States as a result of the patriotic war is the wide support for the rights of Negro citizens which is gaining ground among ever larger sections of white people. The movement for Negro rights has reached an extraordinary degree of development in the trade unions, where more than 500,000 Negroes have been organized as a part of the family of labor, and where rank and file white workers and labor leaders unite to break down barriers against Negro workers in industry and in unions. Moreover big results have been scored among win-the-war forces generally for the betterment of the position of colored citizens in American life.

But of course full victory over reaction and anti-Negro elements has not been won. All patriotic Americans can ask themselves why it is that artificial barriers separating Negro and white in the armed forces, in industry and in civil life are not knocked down and completely wiped out.

In the light however of substantial and compelling gains made by Negro citizens as a result of Negro-white unity in this patriotic war, one can see the stupendous absurdity of the statement made by A. Philip Randolph, director of the "March-on-Washington" movement, in the New York Times on Sunday, July 18. The New York Times story explaining that Randolph bars whites from the "March-on-Washington" movement to avoid Communist infiltration, quotes him as saying: "We do not want Communists in the organization for the reason that they penetrate such movements for the sole purpose of dominating them in the interests of Soviet Russia. We cannot have the Negro fighting for his rights subject to the political climate that may exist in Russia."

It seems that Randolph concludes that of all white people in the United States, only white Communists fight for Negro rights. Of course he is terribly irritated too by the unquestionable fact that there are Negroes in the Communist Party. During a recent recruiting drive by the Communist Party there was an unprecedented recruiting of Negro members into the Communist Party.

It is true that white Communists have fought and are still conducting a heroic and patriotic fight for the rights of Negroes and their inclusion without discrimination in the war to destroy Hitler and Hitlerism. But by no stretch of the imagination can it be said that Communists and the Communist Party have or hope for monopoly in the fight for Negro rights. Communists would be the silliest lecturers if they held any such designs as wishing that non-Communists be kept out of this fight.

Without Negro-white unity on a broad scale there can be no serious, effective struggle in behalf of full citizenship rights for colored Americans. The Communists are happy that millions of Americans are coming to a realization and an understanding that they have a part to play in the struggle for the rights of Negro citizens because this is a patriotic duty and because it is necessary to win the war.

What is really disturbing to serious minded, democratic spirited white Americans is the lack of unity among Negro leaders. It is men of the type of A. Philip Randolph who are barring the path to unity of the Negro people and their mobilization and full collaboration with their common friends and allies among white people to hasten the winning of the war and winning Negro rights.

That is the rub. Randolph is not helping to win the war, neither is he interested in conducting a genuine struggle to win Negro rights. Randolph is working hard to bring the Negro peoples' movement under the influence of their worst enemies, such as the Trotskyites, Hooverites, reactionary Republicans and anti-Roosevelt forces. This accounts for the resolution adopted by the "March-on-Washington" conference in Chicago three weeks ago, which placed the blame for the position of the Negro people and the anti-Negro riots "at the door of the present Administration." Randolph himself gave the line for this anti-Roosevelt, anti-war position in his speech at the conference when he added: "... Be not deceived. This is not a war for freedom. It is not a war for democracy. It is not a war to usher in the Century of the Common Man."

Fortunately this is not the way the Negro people think about it. Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. in an excellent article in *The Worker* of July 11th, analyzing the "March-on-Washington" conference, was absolutely correct when he stated: "The March-on-Washington" conference in Chicago two weeks ago was in no wise representative of the Negro people; and its amazing performance under no circumstances should be laid at the door of patriotic, militant Negro citizens, nor should it be considered a creature of labor or any win-the-war forces."

Every Negro welcomes what President Roosevelt and the win-the-war Administration are doing to break down discrimination and to integrate Negro citizens into the nation's war effort. Every intelligent and thinking Negro appreciates fully the gains and their meaning which are being made through the trade union movement in behalf of Negro workers. Mr. Randolph can have no doubts on how the Negro people think about the Communist Party.

But all of these efforts to break down discrimination are met with well-planned opposition and insurrection from a Nazi fifth column.

Among the Negro people this opposition wittingly or unwittingly comes from a small group of narrow-sighted, disoriented "leaders" in the "March-on-Washington" movement, headed by A. Philip Randolph. They are placing their personal interests and considerations for leadership above the interests of the Negro people. They are concerned with retaining some semblance of recognition among the Negro people to serve the needs and interests of a reactionary, anti-Roosevelt politics group.

At the time when the great majority of the Negro people are giving all their energies to the war effort in industry and in the armed forces, Randolph is playing on narrow "racial" interests, trying to get the Negro people to oppose the war and strike at President Roosevelt. In this way Randolph is confusing some people to get their support in the interests of the reactionary Republicans. Randolph is perform-

ing the same role among the Negro people which John L. Lewis is carrying out in the labor movement. Randolph is trying to demoralize the Negroes and disorientate them. He is trying to bring cleavage between them and their white allies.

Some people are claiming that the Japanese are influencing the Negro people. But we cannot the least be surprised that the work of Randolph is causing more grief in Berlin than all of Japan's so-called "darker race" propaganda.

Certainly Randolph's attacks on the Soviet Union—a friendly nation which every Negro appreciates and should love—is the cause for jubilation in Hitler circles. We have had a shameful example of this anti-Soviet tirade in the case of David Dubinsky and his anti-Soviet, anti-Jewish policies, the Jewish Forward and those who tried to utilize the Alter-Ehrlich case to sow discord between our country and the Soviet Union. Undoubtedly Randolph is serving Dubinsky who whispers into his ears that it is fashionable to red-bait and Soviet-bait. This only leads to the grave for the Negro people. Every Negro knows as every Jewish person has learned, that red-baiting, Soviet-baiting, is the prelude to anti-Semitism, likewise it is a prelude to Negro-baiting and enslavement. Randolph is not pushing the Negro people forward. He is pushing them backward.

Randolph demonstrates his complete ignorance of the role of the Soviet Union in relation to our country and in relation to the struggle for freedom of Negro peoples. What is this "political climate of the Soviet Union" which Randolph tries to berate? It is the irrepressible fact that the Soviet Union stands and has stood between our country and Nazi victory, between the Negro people and Nazi enslavement. There is not a people in the world who stand to suffer more from a failure to understand this undeniable fact and red-baiting, than the Negro people.

Felix Eboué, Negro Governor General of French Equatorial Africa knows it. He declared that this war cannot be won and freedom for the peoples of Africa achieved without the Soviet Union. Ethiopia, which has just recently established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, is another witness to the need and advantages of close friendship with the Soviet Union. There is no greater friend directing the fight for the unity of the white workers with their Negro brothers than Phil Murray, President of the CIO.

The great meeting at Madison Square Garden on June 7 leaves no doubt that there is a deep urge for unity of Negro and white. The tremendous desire of the Negro masses for unity will yet put an end to all those in their ranks who are trying to cause friction between them and their white allies. The Negro people can be counted upon to clean house of all those regardless to whom they are or whether they are wittingly or unwittingly drawn into the vortex of the "March-on-Washington" movement. It is the obligation of all sincere fighters in behalf of Negro rights to make the greatest effort to eliminate obstructors of unity. The Negro people are unalterably convinced of the need for the utter destruction of Hitler and Hitlerism and stand for the triumph of the cause of freedom-loving peoples headed by the American-Soviet-Anglo coalition of the United Nations.

## Murray, Green Ask Roll-Back Action

(Continued from Page 1)

carry out the policy of the administration and the edict of Congress and the demands of the workers to stabilize prices, there will be a general pressure for his removal. We will insist on it."

## BYRNES COOL

Asked by the F. P. reporter if the name of James F. Byrnes also was mentioned, Green said: "We are disappointed in the policy pursued by the War Labor Board and the Office of Economic Stabilization director and the Office of War Mobilization director."

It is known, however, that the OPA Labor Policy Committee, making a preliminary survey, results of which they reported back to the combined labor victory committee prior to their meeting with the President, saw Brown and Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson and were convinced that Vinson was favorable to subsidies and roll backs, while officially not responsible for the roll-back program, however, Byrnes was exerting considerable pressure in the picture, and was cool to subsidies, committee members felt.

Reporters questioning Green and Murray and the others, who included Pres. Daniel J. Tobin of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL), Pres. R. J. Thomas, of the United Auto Work-

ers, (CIO, and Secretary-treasurer Julius Emspak of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, kept insisting on their setting a date for the roll back to be in effect.

"You've said practically this the last three times you were here," one reporter said. "Now if the commitments aren't carried out, how long will it be before labor insists the Little Steel formula be lifted?"

## PROVOCATIONS TRIED

Patently, Murray said that another meeting would be held soon with the President. When would that be, at his convenience? Did they tell the President that there would have to be a roll-back by a certain date? At this Murray replied icily: "I'm not in the habit of issuing ultimatums to the President of the United States."

When neither Murray nor Green allowed himself to be provoked into making some statement of seeming defiance to the President, the press interview ended. Previously Green had said: "We emphasized that under the Little Steel formula wages were frozen while prices are soaring. We insisted that within a limited length of time either prices must be brought down or the Little Steel formula revised."

"Didn't you set a date of July 15?" They were asked.

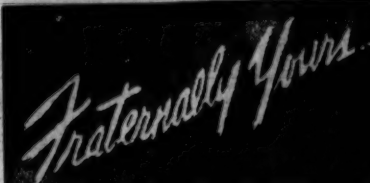
Murray said that was mentioned earlier, "but the President has got to be given an opportunity to exercise the authority given by Congress in the use of subsidies to achieve a roll-back to Sept. 15 levels in accordance with the Oct. 2 law."

Murray stressed the obvious reluctance of certain administrative agencies to make the hold-the-line order effective.

## "It Takes Both"



It takes both... two fingers to give the Victory sign. It takes both... War Bonds and Taxes to make that Victory come true. Continue your purchase of War Bonds, at least ten percent of your income. Pay your Victory Tax and your income tax cheerfully and gladly. Both are in lieu of an Occupation Tax to Hitler. U. S. Treasury Department.



**SYMBOL OF SERVICE.** All over the world the symbol of the Red Cross stands for help. The American war prisoner, the European child left parentless, the wounded soldier whose life hangs on a blood transfusion, all look to the American Red Cross to succor them.

**COMPLIMENTS CAME** to the IWO's magazine, *Fraternally Yours*, from Mr. Robert MacHattan of the national American Red Cross. During a recent visit to the IWO in New York, Mr. MacHattan praised our society for its outstanding picture stories which had brought the services and drives of the Red Cross to our 100,000 members and members of special appreciation the picture feature "Aid Brigade," depicting a Finnish-American IWO lodge whose women had trained themselves as expert first-aiders.

**HOME NURSING EXPERTS** also are needed, stressed Mr. MacHattan, urging groups to form and to request an instructor from the Red Cross. "The Red Cross hopes to train more than 1,000,000 women in this subject during the current year, and as there is a growing shortage of medical facilities the knowledge gained in this course becomes of more and more value." The IWO publishes this appeal within its organization, and outside of it, in the interests of a fit home front.

**BIG BONDS FROM LITTLE LODGES**... Despite a small membership and a rather lonesome place in the geography of San Diego, Lodge 522 had a successful bond drive. It hit a total of \$10,500 in sales.

**"SUBSIDIZE AND ROLL 'EM BACK"** will be the home front call to arms on Monday, Aug. 2, when delegates from IWO lodges deliberate action to back President Roosevelt's price control program. An air-conditioned room in Hotel Pennsylvania will house the sessions. Speakers include Congressman Marcantonio, Congressman Klein, Councilman Isaacs and Councilman Cacchione. The conference is sponsored by the New York Legislative Committee of the International Workers Order. Each lodge is to elect two delegates.

**A SOLDIER SAYS:** "The Purim cookies, sent by the Women's Club 572, reached me today. After traveling around a good part of the world the package finally caught up with me in Iran when I arrived a few months ago. I was delighted to be remembered. Please convey my thanks to all the members. ... Out here we are doing our part in helping the supplies get through to Russia. ..."  
—Lt. H. R. N.

**WHEREVER THEY MAY ROAM** in the globe-wide battle, these boys are remembered. Our Gift-A-Month follows them—and do they like it? Thousands of letters that've come to us say YES. And do our allies appreciate the fighting funds that the IWO has collected? Messages from abroad and from war relief agencies here say YES. So do the American Red Cross, USO and similar service institutions. The \$385,618 already distributed by the IWO Front Line Fighters Fund has gone to work for victory. Now the drive's on for \$75,000 by Oct. 31. Let's give to the guys with the guns!

**"THE FIRST RAY OF HOPE** that has come to the Italian people after a generation of suffering." That's how the invasion of Sicily was characterized in a statement by the Chicago Italian-American Section of the IWO. The document speaks of the Italian-American boys in the army of liberation who carry forward the spirit of Garibaldi, and appeals to the Italian people to join the invasion forces and drive out the fascists. The fight against 5th column agents of Mussolini in the U. S. is urged as a key task.

**"EVERYONE NOW** on the payroll savings plan should materially increase the amount of bonds he is buying. We originally asked for 10 per cent, but now we need considerably more. I hope every American on a payroll will figure out for himself the extent to which he can curtail his spending, and will put every dollar of additional saving thus made into the payroll savings plan."—President Roosevelt.

## 5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

JULY 23, 1938

**SHANGHAI, CHINA**—China's famed "God of War Battalion," pledged to die to the last man rather than give way to the Japanese, today held out on Lion Hill, the Thermopylae of the Central China campaign, against the combined assault of Japanese land, air and sea forces.

**NEW YORK**—Mayor LaGuardia's Twentieth Congressional District in Harlem was jubilant today over the American Labor Party's designation of Vito Marcantonio as candidate for Congress.

**NEW YORK**—The formation of an American Council on Soviet Relations was announced Thursday night. Miss Mary Van Kleeck, Associate Director of the International Industrial Relations Institute, who acted as Chairman of the Conference of 275 people, told the group: "In the international struggle of democracy against fascism, the interests of the United States and the Soviet Union coincide. It is thus more than ever necessary at this time that the people of the United States and the Soviet Union understand each other."

**WARSAW**—The Soviet Government today lodged a strong protest with Poland demanding that an "intolerable blockade" around the Soviet Embassy here for the last five days be lifted. In violation of the universally accepted standards of customs of international law, "the Polish authorities have been enforcing a 'special regime' against the Soviet Embassy."

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